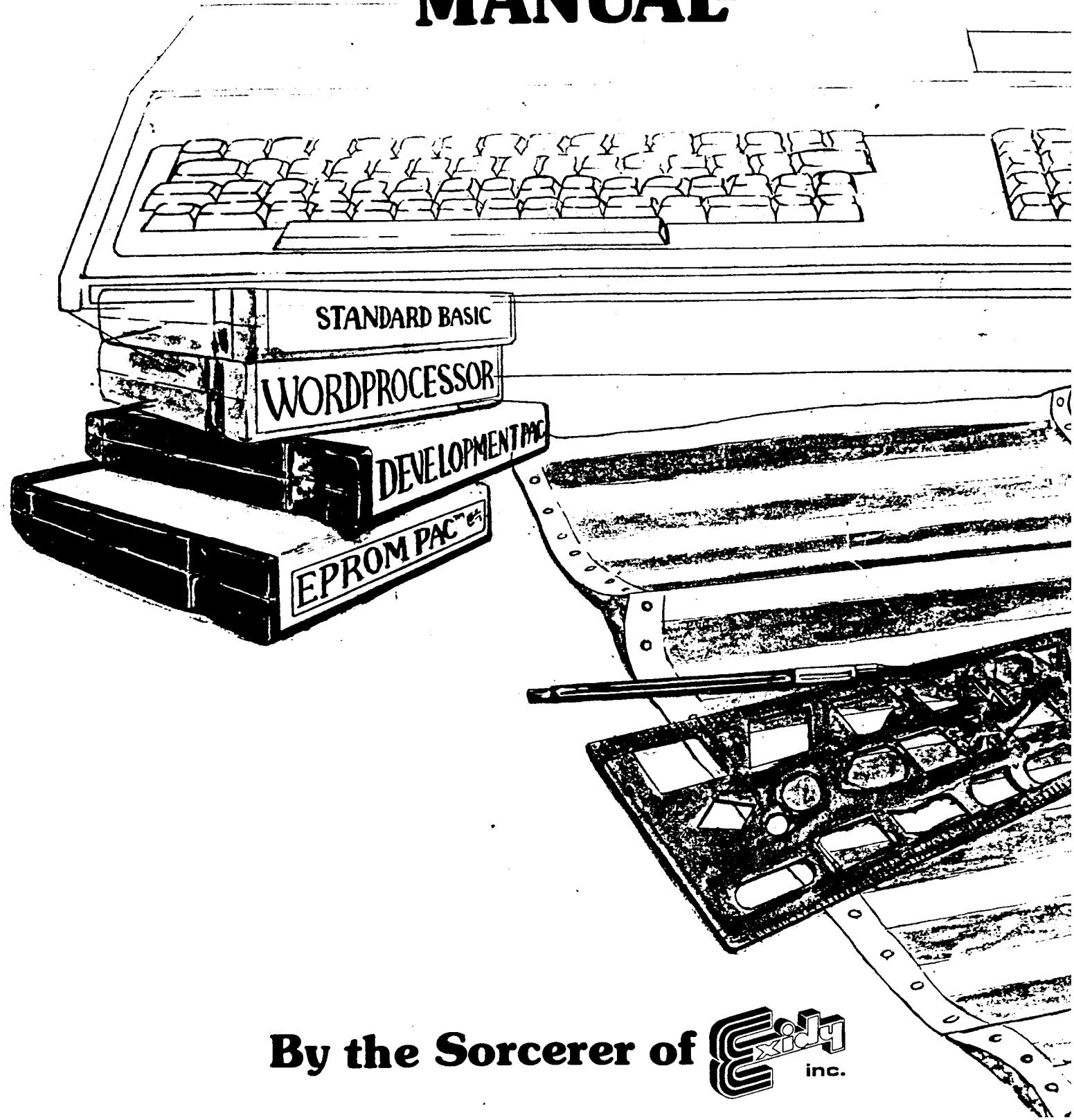


# **SORCERER SOFTWARE MANUAL**



**By the Sorcerer of**  **Exidy**  
inc.

# SORCERER SOFTWARE MANUAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PREFACE .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION TO THE Z80 MICROCOMPUTER .....</b>	
Introduction to the Z80 .....	5
Hex, Binary, and Decimal .....	5
Bits, Bytes, Addresses and "K" .....	5
RAM versus ROM .....	6
Static versus Dynamic .....	6
Z80 Architecture .....	6
<b>EXIDY SORCERER COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE .....</b>	
Exidy Devices and Ports .....	8
Exidy Serial Port .....	8
Exidy Parallel Port .....	8
Cassette Tape File Format .....	9
Tips on Loading and Saving Files on Tape .....	9
Cassette Tape Error Checking .....	9
Programmable Graphics Character Set .....	10
Exidy Keyboard Architecture .....	11
Performing Keyboard Input .....	12
Cursor Positioning .....	12
<b>EXIDY STANDARD BASIC .....</b>	
BASIC Floating Point Format .....	15
BASIC Control Area .....	16
Format of BASIC String Variables and Arrays .....	17
Format of BASIC Program Statements .....	17
Format of BASIC Floating Point Variables and Arrays .....	17
BASIC to Z80 Assembly Language Interface .....	18
<b>EXIDY POWER-ON MONITOR .....</b>	
Monitor Workarea .....	19
Exidy Monitor Memory Map .....	20
Monitor Subroutines .....	22
<b>MONITOR LISTINGS .....</b>	
<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	
	23
	64

# SORCERER SOFTWARE MANUAL

## TABLES

Table 1	Z80 Registers .....	6
Table 2	Sorcerer I/O Port Assignment .....	8
Table 3	Cassette Tape File Format .....	9
Table 4	Character Codes .....	10
Table 5	BASIC Control Area .....	16
Table 6	Monitor Memory Map .....	20
Table 7	Monitor Workarea .....	21
Table 8.	Monitor Subroutines .....	22

# INTRODUCTION TO THE Z80

Before you can understand how the Exidy really works, a few fundamentals have to be covered about the architecture of the Z80 MPU (MicroProcessing Unit). First of all, let's discuss the concept of "hex."

## Hex, Binary, and Decimal

"Hex" is short for hexadecimal. This is a number system based on sixteen, not 10 as we are used to (decimal). In decimal, we have ten possible digits, 0, 1, 2, . . . , 8, and 9. In hex, we have sixteen. Of course the first ten are 0 through 9 as with decimal. But there are six more, A, B, C, D, E, and F. "A" means 10, "B" means 11, "C" 12, "D" 13, "E" 14, and "F" 15. So a number like 1CB3 makes sense in hex. In decimal numbers each digit represents a "power" of 10, namely "ones," "tens," "hundreds," and "thousands." For example, the decimal number 1895 means 1 thousands plus 8 hundreds plus 9 tens plus 5 ones, or

$$1895 = 1 \times 1000 + 8 \times 100 + 9 \times 10 + 5 \\ = 1000 + 800 + 90 + 5$$

In hex however, each digit (0 through F) represents a power of 16, "ones," "sixteens," "two hundred fifty sixes," and "four thousand ninety sixes." For example, the hex number 1895 can be written as in the example above

$$1895 = 1 \times 4096 + 8 \times 256 + 9 \times 16 + 5 \\ = 4096 + 2048 + 144 + 5 \\ = 6293 \text{ (decimal)}$$

Another hex number 3CF1 can be seen as

$$3CF1 = 3 \times 4096 + 12 \times 256 + 15 \times 16 + 1 \\ = 12288 + 3072 + 240 + 1 \\ = 15601 \text{ (decimal)}$$

The reason why understanding the hex number system is so important is because the majority of computers today, big, mini, and micro, are based entirely on hex. This includes the Z80 MPU, which is the basis of the Exidy Sorcerer. Its machine language instructions are in hex; its arithmetic is done in hex; characters typed on the keyboard, displayed on the screen, placed on cassette tape and printed on a printer are all in hex.

If you understand hex, then "binary" (the number system based on 2) should present no problems. There are only 2 digits possible to make any binary number, 0 and 1. These binary digits are called "bits." A bit can be 0 or 1. Each of these digits represents a power of 2 (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, and 32768). So a number in binary like 0011110011110001 is

$$0011110011110001 = 0 \times 32768 + 0 \times 16384 + 1 \times 8192 + 1 \times 4096 + 1 \times 2048 + 1 \times 1024 + 0 \times 512 + 0 \times 256 + 1 \times 128 + 1 \times 64 + 1 \times 32 + 1 \times 16 + 0 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \\ = 8192 + 4096 + 2048 + 1024 + 128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 1 \\ = 15601 \text{ (decimal)}$$

But that means, according to the previous example, that since 15601 decimal is also 3CF1 hex, then

$$0011110011110001 \text{ (binary)} = 3CF1 \text{ (hex)}$$

This is no mere coincidence. Let's see why. If we look at a "4-bit binary number" (i.e., a number in binary made up of only four digits of 0's and 1's), then the smallest it could be is 0000 (0 decimal), and the largest it could be is 1111 (15 decimal or F hex). Thus every digit in hex, 0-F, can be expressed exactly as a 4-bit binary number:

Binary	Decimal	Hex
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	8	8
1001	9	9
1010	10	A
1011	11	B
1100	12	C
1101	13	D
1110	14	E
1111	15	F

In other words, a hex digit is really just another way of writing 4 bits, or, every 4 bits of a binary number can be grouped as 1 hex digit. Let's see how that works with the numbers we just did. 001110011110001 can be broken into groups of 4 bits (right to left) as follows:

0011 1100 1111 0001

If each 4-bit group is viewed individually, they calculate to

$$\begin{aligned} 0011 &= 3 \text{ decimal (3 hex)} \\ 1100 &= 12 \text{ decimal (C hex)} \\ 1111 &= 15 \text{ decimal (F hex)} \\ 0001 &= 1 \text{ decimal (1 hex)} \end{aligned}$$

So it can be written

0011 1100 1111 0001 binary  
3 C F 1 hex

So hex and binary are actually the same thing, with different groupings. Another example, to write 0F8D hex in binary

0 F 8 D 0000 1111 1000 1101 hex  
binary

which, when pieced back together, becomes

$$0000111110001101 = 0F8D.$$

## Bits, Bytes, Addresses, and "K"

Enough about decimal, hex, and binary. We now know how numbers are written on the Z80. Let us take a look at how memory is organized.

The smallest unit of information that can be placed in the memory of just about any computer made, including the Z80, is a bit, the same bit we saw earlier. This only holds a 0 or a 1 however, and is too small for normal numerical use. So a larger unit was created, called a "byte." A byte is just eight bits or two hex digits grouped together.

So a byte can contain a number from 00000000 binary (00 hex, 0 decimal) to 11111111 binary (FF hex, 255 decimal). Each unique byte in the Exidy's memory space is assigned a four-hex digit (two-byte) number called an "address." This address identifies the particular byte and its contents. Addresses start at 0000 hex and end at FFFF hex (65535). Thus, the Exidy (Z80) can have up to 65536 bytes of memory. Another way programmers like to put this is to use the term "K." A "K" is just another way of saying the number 1024 decimal (400 hex). So 65536 boils down to 64K (64x1024 = 65536).

## RAM versus ROM

Since we are on the subject of memory, there are two types. In one type the contents can never be changed. Information can only be "read" from it. This is called **Read Only Memory** or ROM (computerists love abbreviations or acronyms). ROM is usually used to contain programs or data which is to be present in the same state all the time. For example, the Exidy Monitor program is in ROM (starting at memory byte address E000) and Exidy BASIC is in ROM (the ROM-PAC starting at address C000). ROM can have its contents "burned in" permanently at the factory, or can be burned in once by the programmer (called PROM or Programmable ROM), or can be erased by strong ultraviolet light and burned in over and over again (called EPROM or Eraseable PROM).

However, for programmers to write and run programs, we need memory which we can change or modify the contents. This is called **Random Access Memory** or RAM. When the size of an Exidy's memory is given (e.g., 8K, 16K, 32K), this number applies only to RAM, or user-modifiable memory. All Exidys have the same ROM area potential. So a 16K Exidy has 16x1024 or 16384 bytes of RAM.

## Static versus Dynamic

The above two terms are usually only applied to RAM. Static RAM has the ability to hold its contents indefinitely as long as electrical power is applied. Dynamic RAM, on the other hand (in milliseconds usually), loses or leaks its contents, and the data must be re-written or refreshed to the RAM often enough to keep the data from disappearing altogether. Typically static RAM requires more power, is more expensive, but is faster. The Exidy and many other Z80 based systems use dynamic RAM because of power and cost considerations, and also because the Z80 MPU is well-suited to interface to dynamic RAM (e.g., it can be made to do the RAM refreshing).

## Z80 ARCHITECTURE

The Z80 microprocessor is an 8-bit based machine. In other words, its data flow and arithmetic is usually on a 1-byte basis. It can address up to 64K bytes of memory. On the Exidy, a maximum of 32K bytes of this can be placed onboard (in the keyboard unit), while another 16K can be located as ROM for the Monitor and various ROM cartridges.

In addition to having 64K of possible memory, the Z80 has twenty-two registers. These are special high speed memories which reside on the MPU chip, and are used for arithmetic and program logic functions. These are all 1 byte in size unless otherwise noted:

**Table 1. Z80 Registers**

A	— the accumulator. This is the central register
F	— the flags register. Each bit represents a CPU status; e.g., the "Z" bit is on if the A register contains 0; the "S" bit is on if A is negative
B	— general use register
C	— general use register
D	— general use register
E	— general use register
H	— general use register
L	— general use register
SP	— 2-byte register containing the current stack address
PC	— 2-byte program counter containing the address of the next instruction to be executed.
IX	— 2-byte index register. Usually will contain an address to be used with a constant offset or displacement.
IY	— 2-byte index register with the same type of use as IX.
I	— register used to allow processing of external interrupts to the Z80 from the S-100 bus
R	— refresh register which can be used to provide dynamic RAM refreshing operations.

Registers A, F, B, C, D, E, H, and L have an alternate register called A', F', B', C', D', E', H', and L'. Only one set can be used at a time, while the other set allows space to save important program information. The EXX and EX Z80 instructions are used to flip back and forth between them. Also some registers can be connected together to create 2-byte, 16-bit register pairs. These are AF, BC, DE, and HL.

For more detailed information on the Z80 MPU the reader is referred to the Zilog publication "Z80 CPU, Z80A CPU Technical Manual," product number 03-0029-01.

# **EXIDY SORCERER COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE**

## Exidy Devices and Ports

The Sorcerer has the following I/O devices or ports. Listed also is the Monitor command(s) to activate each:

**Table 2. Sorcerer I/O Port Assignment**

a. the keyboard	SET I=K
b. the video screen	SET O=V
c. cassette tape #1	SET I=S, SET O=S
d. cassette tape #2	SET I=S, SET O=S
e. serial RS-232 interface	SET I=S, SET O=S
f. parallel interface	SET I=P, SET O=P
g. Centronics printer interface	SET O=L

Note that these are onboard ports. This list does not include any devices added to the Exidy via the S-100 bus expansion facility.

The keyboard is implemented as part of the Z80 I/O port number FE hex (254), input bits 0-4, output bits 0-3. The video screen needs no port but uses the 1920-byte RAM area at address F080 as a 64 by 30 screen. There is a port FE bit (input 5) indirectly related to video processing which signals when vertical retrace is in progress on the TV screen. The two cassette interfaces are part of the serial interface and provide an audio translation of the digital data suitable for recording on tape quite reliably.

## Exidy Serial Port

The serial port allows data transfer to occur between the Exidy and external devices (such as printers, modems, cassette tape, and the like). Data travels one bit at a time in a predefined conventional sequence called asynchronous transmission protocol.

The protocol defines how the data is to look, and the speeds at which it is to travel. For example, each 8-bit byte of data is actually sent as a 10- or 11-bit stream, sometimes even longer. The 8 bits must be preceded by a bit called a start bit, and must be followed by one or usually two or more stop bits. These bits also must be sent and received at a particular speed, predetermined by the sender and receiver. The speed is given in bits per second, or commonly called "baud" (derived from Baudot, the name of one of the forerunners of terminal communications). Thus, 300 baud means 300 bits per second. Since it takes about 10-11 bits to transmit a byte or character, this means about 30 characters per second. The Exidy serial interface "speaks" this common language, and operates at one of the two speeds, either 1200 baud (120 cps) or 300 baud (30 cps).

The serial port is actually two devices, an RS-232C interface and the dual cassette interface. RS-232C is the name given to a widely accepted standard of signal voltage and logic levels and the pinouts of the 25-pin plug or connector used for cabling between the sender and receiver. The asynchronous protocols signals are usually sent via this RS-232C standard. Another part of Z80 port FE (output bit 7) determines whether the serial port is RS-232C (bit on) or dual cassette (bit off). Cassette is the default. Output bit 6 controls the baud rate (1 = 1200, default, 0 = 300). Port status is placed on port FD while data transfer occurs on FC. For example, to connect a 300

or 1200 baud RS-232C serial printer to the Exidy, follow instructions given with the printer and from Exidy. However, the following guidelines may be used:

1. Connect pin 7 of the serial DB25 connector to printer ground pin 7.
2. Connect pin 3 to printer pin 2.
3. Connect pin 2 to printer pin 3.

Reset the Exidy, enter the Monitor (BYE in BASIC), enter the command SET O=S, and all output which would have gone to the screen will go to the printer, until Reset or SET O=x is entered (x is usually V to return to video). There is also software available from Exidy providing a serial driver, and the ability to use the serial interface to turn the Sorcerer into a dumb terminal connected to another computer. Typically a modem and possibly an acoustic coupler may be required here. Reverse pins 2 and 3 in the above guidelines for this use.

The cassette interfaces may also be used with motor control. Pins 12 and 24, 13 and 25 can be used to turn cassette number 1 and 2 off and on for SAVEs, LOADs, FILEs and BATChs commands. Pins 15, 5 and 20, 16, 18, and 21 are the mike input, auxiliary input, and earphone output connections. Note that cassette number 1 has these mike and ear connections duplicated as RCA plugs on the back of the Sorcerer.

## Exidy Parallel Port

The parallel port differs from the serial port mainly in that data is transferred an entire byte at a time. This is ideal for fast printers and sometimes even some floppy disk units. The Sorcerer also provides an interface to the popular Centronics printer. The same parallel port is used, but unique software "handshaking" is done by the Monitor I/O driver. An example of the handshaking which occurs between the Sorcerer and printer might be the following "electronic conversation" over port FE, the parallel interface status port:

Printer: "Wait, I'm still busy, send no data."

"OK, now you can send."

Exidy: "Here it is, let me know when I can send more."

The 8-bit (and at times status) rides on port FF.

To successfully hook up a Centronics or Centronics-like printer to the parallel port, again follow the printer's and Exidy's instructions. Here are some additional guidelines:

1. Connect parallel pins (DB25 connectors again) 5-7 and 16-19 (data bits 0-6) to the printer's data lines 0-6 (see printer's pinouts).
2. Connect pin 4 (data output bit 7) to the printer's input strobe line, a negative (true is low, false is high) pulse indicating data is ready to be transmitted.
3. Connect pin 1 to the printer ground.
4. Connect pin 25 (input data bit 7) to the printer busy line, indicating the printer is not ready to accept any data (probably still printing previous data).
5. Pins 2 and 3 (output accepted and available) and others may also be required depending on the printer model.

Once this is done, Reset the Exidy, enter the Monitor, type in the command SET O=L, and from that point on all output will be routed to the screen and the printer, until Reset occurs or until another SET O=x command is entered.

# CASSETTE TAPE FILE FORMAT

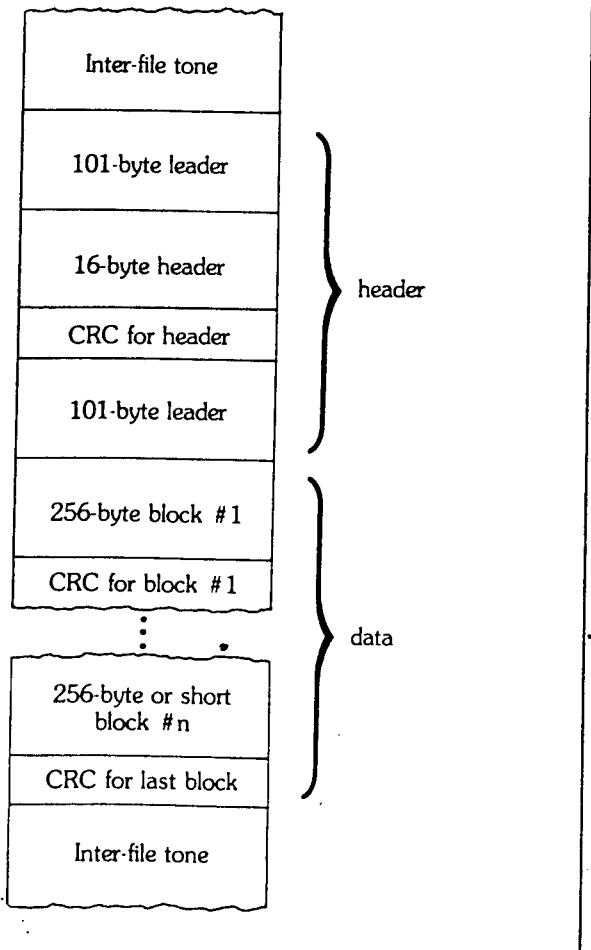
When a SAVE, LOAD, or FILES command is done from the Monitor, or when a CSAVE or CLOAD is done from BASIC, files are processed from the cassette tape device on the serial interface. This applies to both cassette #1 and #2. Cassette tape motor-on routine can be found at E024 (-8156), motor-off at E027 (-8153), cassette save at E02A (-8151), and cassette load at E02D (-8148).

Cassette files on the Exidy have the following appearance, whether at 300 or 1200 baud:

1. Inter-file tone
2. a high frequency tone always output by the cassette interface when data is not present.
2. 101-byte leader
3. a. 100 bytes of 00 (nulls)
4. b. 1 byte of 01 (control-A or SOH, Start-Of-Header).
3. 16-byte file header (see description in MWA above).
4. CRC for header
5. a. 1 byte CRC for error checking. Details later.
5. Up to 256 bytes of data.
6. CRC for above data block (1 byte again).
7. Repeat 5 and 6 until data exhausted. The last data block may be short (less than 256 bytes). CRC still follows.
8. Inter-file tone (same as before the file).

This format is used by both BASIC and machine language files. It is depicted pictorially as follows:

Table 3. Cassette Tape File Format



To LOAD or CLOAD a file, or to perform a FILES command, the Monitor scans the tape (whichever is on) for the leader. Then the header is read into the MWA and the "FOUND . . ." message is sent to the current SEND device. The data portion is then either skipped (wrong file, or FILES command) or loaded. All CRCs are always validity checked for any of these commands. Thus, to check all the bits on an entire tape for errors, it is sufficient to perform a FILES command.

Note that the default tape transfer rate is 1200 baud. A much more reliable method of saving data is to use 300 baud. However it will take four times longer to SAVE and LOAD, and use a lot more tape. This is accomplished with the SET T=1 command.

Still, even at 1200 baud, the Sorcerer tape system is the best I've come across. It is the most reliable, and with its file headers, it is the easiest to use. The user does not even need a recorder with a tape digital counter to find files with these headers. The cleverness of the tape system makes the Exidy basic offering (just cassette, no expansion to S-100 capability, diskette, etc.) a very attractive low-priced system.

## Tips on Loading and Saving Files on Tape

The following hints can be used to minimize problems with cassette recording of files:

### To Load:

1. Use a relatively inexpensive cassette recorder (\$30-\$60) with ALC (Automatic Level Control). This means you have no control over the volume or tone of the recordings. All are made exactly the same way. Strangely enough, experience shows that expensive recorders work worse.
2. Connect the MIC wire to the microphone input. Do **not** use the auxiliary input on most recorders. The signal will be too weak.
3. Connect the EAR wire to the earphone or monitor jack.

### To Play:

1. You must find the correct volume and tone for your recorder. As a first guess, set volume and tone to 7-8 out of 10, or 3/4 high.
2. Listen to the tape play through the speaker. The intra-file tone should be louder than normal listening volume, maybe even as loud as possible without distortion and noise. The data should sound high-pitched and clear, like static.
3. Try loading a file. Tinker with volume and tone until at least a file header is read without a CRC error ("FOUND . . ." message appears). Now you are close enough to the correct settings.
4. Once found, the correct settings should be able to be used for all tapes recorded on that recorder.

## Cassette Tape Error Checking

The CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) method is used to detect bit transmission errors in cassette data recordings. The CRC is stored at MWA + 46. CRC checking is done with this algorithm: When the file is first written to tape (i.e., when the 101-byte leader is written), the CRC is 0'd. For every data byte, in program or header, the current CRC is subtracted from the data (data-CRC), and the ones complement of this is used as the next CRC for the next byte (i.e., FF - (data - CRC), or all the bits are flipped — 0's become 1's, and 1's 0's). When the file or block is completely written, the current CRC is written as the final byte. Note: this is why BASIC programs grow by one byte every time they are loaded and re-saved. When the file is loaded again, the CRC is calculated again as above, and is compared to the last byte of the block (the CRC written). A match means no errors (almost always), while a mismatch means an error. This is identical in BASIC files as in machine language files, since the same Monitor routines are used to write/read tapes.

# Programmable Graphics Character Set

Each byte in memory can contain exactly one character which can be input from the keyboard, displayed on the video, printed, etc. Thus, there are 256 possible combinations of these characters (00-FF, 0-255). These codes can be mapped as follows on the Exidy. Again, codes are given in both hex and decimal.

Table 4. Character Codes

Code	Description	Code	Description
00-7F	0-127	128 standard ASCII characters.	D7 215 151 — S P
00-1F	0-31	32 ASCII control characters (e.g., CR, LF, etc.).	D8 216 152 Q SPACE [
20	32	ASCII blank	D9 217 153 O PRINT ]
21-2F	33-47	ASCII punctuation	DA 218 154 — A
30-39	48-57	ASCII numbers 0-9	DB 219 155 P S
3A-40	58-64	ASCII punctuation	DC 220 156 L D
41-5A	65-90	ASCII upper case A-Z	DD 221 157 — F
5B-60	91-96	ASCII punctuation	DE 222 158 — G
61-7A	97-122	ASCII lower case a-z	DF 223 159 — H
7B-7F	123-127	ASCII punctuation and "delete" character (7F)	E0 224 160 — J
80-BF	128-191	64 standard Exidy keyboard graphics. These are obtained by depressing the GRAPHICS key	E1 225 161 — K
CO-FF	192-255	64 programmable graphics characters. These are obtained by depressing SHIFT and GRAPHICS keys.	E2 226 162 — L
C0	192	GRAPHIC SHIFT 1	E3 227 163 DIAMOND :
C1	193		E4 228 164 CLUB @
C2	194		E5 229 165 SPADE — (underscore)
C3	195		E6 230 166 — Z
C4	196		E7 231 167 — X
C5	197		E8 232 168 — C
C6	198		E9 233 169 — V
C7	199		EA 234 170 — B
C8	200		EB 235 171 — N
C9	201		EC 236 172 — M
CA	202		ED 237 173 + (comma)
CB	203		EE 238 174 — (period)
CC	204		EF 239 175 — (slash)
CD	205		F0 240 176 — (on numeric pad)
CE	206		F1 241 177 — 7 (on numeric pad)
CF	207		F2 242 178 — 8 (on numeric pad)
D0	208		F3 243 179 — 9 (on numeric pad)
D1	209		F4 244 180 — + (on numeric pad)
D2	210		F5 245 181 — 4 (on numeric pad)
D3	211		F6 246 182 — 6 (on numeric pad)
D4	212		F7 247 183 — 1 (on numeric pad)
D5	213		F8 248 184 — 2 (on numeric pad)
D6	214		F9 249 185 — 3 (on numeric pad)
			FA 250 186 — 0 (on numeric pad)
			FB 251 187 — + (on numeric pad)
			FC 252 188 — 0 (on numeric pad)
			FD 253 189 — + (on numeric pad)
			FE 254 190 — 0 (on numeric pad)
			FF 255 191 — = (on numeric pad)

Each of the preceding 64 characters can be defined to be any design or shape desired. Each consists of 8 bytes in memory, or 64 bits. These sets of 8 bytes (64 of them) start at address FE00 (-512). On the screen each character consists of 8 lines of 8 dots, or 64 dots. Thus, each of the 8 bytes defining the character in memory corresponds to one of the 8 lines of the character in the display, and each of the 8 bits in that byte is a dot in that line. If the bit is on (1), then the dot is white. If the bit is off (0), then the dot is black. For example, a circle with a dot in the middle could be defined as a character. It would require defining each of the 64 (8x8) dots as 64 (8x8) bits in memory. So

.....	00000000	binary	00	hex	0	decimal
..xxx...	00111000		38		56	
*x***x*	01000100		44		68	
x*****x*	10000010		82		130	
x*x*x*x	10010010		92		146	
x*****x*	10000010		82		130	
*x***x*x	01000100		44		68	
...xxx...	00111000		38		56	

The first 128 characters (00-7F, ASCII) are not under user control. The information required to display these characters is located in PROM at F800-FBFF (1K). The next 64 characters (80-BF, Exidy Graphics) can be programmed if desired, but they are already programmed to be standard keyboard graphics. The 64x8 (512) bytes for these are located at FC00-FDFF. This RAM can be changed at any time by the programmer to redefine these characters. However, the Monitor refreshes this area from its ROM every time a RESET

occurs, or whenever the video screen is cleared (e.g., when CLEAR is pressed, or when a Form Feed ASCII control is displayed). This will clobber any such modifications.

The last 64 characters (CO-FF) are completely under programmer control. They are always displayed as nonsense until they are "defined" by turning on and off the bits of the 8 bytes associated with the character. These bytes are in RAM from FE00 to FFFF (-512 to -1). For example, the character C0 (192) is a FE00-FE07 (-512 to -505), C1 (193) at FE08-FEOF (-504 to -497), C2 at FE10-FE17, and so on, until FF (255) is at FFF8-FFFF (-8 to -1). The formula to calculate where the 8 bytes in RAM begin for any of these 128 characters which can be programmed (80-FF) is (assume "c" is the character code of the character to be programmed):

$$FC00 + (8 \cdot (c - 80)) \quad \text{hex, or} \\ (8 \cdot (c - 128)) - 1024 \quad \text{BASIC decimal}$$

where "c" ranges from 80-FF (128-255).

For example, to print a "blot" (all dots on, a white square) on the screen followed by the above circle with the dot in the middle, the following BASIC program can be written. The blot will be made from the first programmable graphic 192, and the circle/dot will be 193:

```
10 FOR I=0 TO 7: REM 8 BYTES AT FE00 (-512) FOR BLOT
20 POKE -512+I,255: NEXT: REM TURN ON ALL BITS/DOTS
30 FOR I=0 TO 7: REM 8 BYTES AT FE08 (-504) FOR CHR #193
40 READ J: REM GET A BYTE VALUE FROM THE TABLE AS ABOVE
50 POKE -504+I,J: NEXT: REM TURN ON CORRECT DOTS
60 PRINT CHR$(192);CHR$(193): REM PRINT THE 2 NEW CHRS
70 DATA 0,56,68,130,146,130,68,56: REM DATA CHR #193
80 END
```

## EXIDY KEYBOARD ARCHITECTURE

The keyboard on the Exidy has a clever physical (hardware) and logical (software) architecture.

It actually resides on small parts of input and output ports FE (254). It is composed of a potential 80 keys, organized as sixteen rows of five columns each. For each one of the sixteen rows of possible keys (0-F, 0-15, output port FE bits 0, 1, 2, and 3) any one of the five columns of possible keys can be depressed (0-4, input FE bits 0, 1, 2, 3; and 4).

For example, row 0 column 0 is ESC, row 9 column 3 is a P, and row 15 column 4 is the = key on the numeric pad. Not all 80 possibilities are in use (about three are meaningless). Each of the valid possibilities can assume any one of five states:

1. When SHIFT is depressed — upper case, punctuation; no numerics or graphics; cursor/arrow keys operative.
2. When LOCK is depressed — this is a CAPS LOCK, so upper case letters, numerics, and punctuation are valid, but no graphics or cursor movement keys.

3. When CONTROL is pressed — this produces ASCII control characters, some numerics, and cursor movement; no graphics.
4. When GRAPHICS is pressed — this is standard Exidy keyboard graphics (codes 80-BF). If SHIFT is also pressed simultaneously, the programmable graphics codes C0-FF are used.
5. If none of the above are pressed — standard lower case and numerics and punctuation are used; no graphics or cursor movement.

The Monitor ROM area EC1E-EDFD contains the tables necessary to allow the keyboard input routine to translate the row/column of the key pressed into a 1-byte character codes, depending on which of the five states the keyboard is in. These tables are actually broken down into six tables total: the first is a what-to-do table to calculate the state etc., and the last five are the character codes for the five states.

## Performing Keyboard Input

To get keyboard input from the user from BASIC or Z80 Assembly Language without INPUT statements, a very useful subroutine can be used. In fact, this can be done such that the program sees each character as it is typed without having to wait (or ever get) a carriage return (RETURN). For example, a program can react and respond immediately to input commands as they are typed.

From BASIC, characters can be input with the following example assembly routines. Place this simple and relocatable Monitor keyboard routine driver interface at, say, location F0 (240). It can go anywhere, but F0 is a good start.

```
F0: CD15E0  SCAN: CALL QCKCHK ;Control-C pressed?  
F3: C2FADF  JPNZ BASIC  ;Yes, back to BASIC (warm)  
F6: CD09E0  CALL RECEIVE ;No, get input character  
F9: 28F5    JRZ SCAN    ;Nothing yet, continue  
FB: 32FF00  LD (CHR),A  ;Got it, save at loc FF  
FE: C9      RET       ;Return after USR call  
FF: 00      CHR: NOP    ;Where byte stored for BASIC
```

The routine first checks to see if CTL-C, ESC, or RUN/STOP have been entered, meaning the user wants to quit. If so (Not Zero) back to READY level. If not, the current RECEIVE device (usually keyboard) is scanned for a character. If none (Zero), scanning continues. If found, the character is put at location FF (255). Control is then return to BASIC after the USR call. The following example BASIC program can use this routine:

```
10 PRINT "ENTER CHARACTER"  
20 POKE 260,240: POKE 261,0: REM LOC 00F0 IS 240,0  
30 Z=USR(Z): REM CALL SCAN  
40 REM IF WE GET HERE LOC FF HAS A CHARACTER  
50 A$=CHR$(PEEK(255))  
60 IF A$="S" THEN STOP: REM STOP IF S ENTERED  
70 PRINT A$: REM ECHO THE CHARACTER  
80 GOTO 20: REM LOOP TILL S ENTERED
```

These are both simple routines that can be modified to be as fancy as possible.

From Z80 machine language there is no need to necessarily store the character in RAM. It is returned in the accumulator by the RECEIVE routine.

The above programs accept their input from the current RECEIVE device. To set this device the SET I=x command is used.

## Cursor Positioning

Cursor positioning is the process of moving the cursor (that underscore character) on the screen to locations other than where it usually is when standard BASIC or Monitor video output is done (e.g., PRINT, DUMP, etc.). This is very useful especially when data is to be placed on the screen but not in a line by line fashion. For example, if a graphic diagram is displayed and certain segments are to be labelled, the cursor can be moved directly to each one and the output generated in a random fashion on the screen. Also many times the usual output statements will destructively erase what is already on the screen. For example, if something is to be printed in the middle of a line but there is information already in the beginning of that line, an output statement will erase it. Cursor positioning to the middle will not.

To perform cursor positioning from Assembly Language or BASIC is quite simple:

1. Decide what line the cursor is to be on. There are 30 numbered 0-29. Call this "L".
2. Decide what column of that line the cursor is to be on. There are 64 numbered 0-63 on each line. Call this "c".
3. Calculate  $64 \times 1$ . This is the offset from the beginning of the screen to the first column (0) of line 1. This is easy in BASIC ( $Q = 64 \times L$ ). In machine language, just shift 1 left six times, or, assuming 1 were in register E:

```
LD  D,0    ;DE=01  
LD  B,6    ;TIMES TO SHIFT  
X: SLA E    ;SHIFT E  
RL  D    ;SHIFT D  
DJNZ X    ;6 TIMES, DE=64x1
```

Or if 1 were in register pair HL, just execute the ADD HL,HL instruction six times in a row to double 1 six times, or multiply by 64.

4. Find the MWA. This is described in detail earlier. For the examples below, assume register IY points to the MWA for Assembly, and AD for BASIC.
5. At offset 68 hex ( $IY + 68$  or  $AD + 104$ ) is 2 bytes where  $64 \times 1$  is to be stored:

```
LD  (IY + 68),E  
LD  (IY + 69),D
```

or in BASIC, POKE the low part (low byte) of the number  $64 \times 1$  ( $64 \times 1 \bmod 256$ ) into  $AD + 104$ , and POKE the high part (byte) of  $64 \times 1$  ( $\text{INT}(64 \times 1 / 256)$ ) at  $AD + 105$ . Now,  $64 \times 1 \bmod 256$  is just the remainder when  $64 \times 1$  is divided by 256, and this can be calculated as follows in BASIC:

```
905 L2=64*L  
910 MD=L2 - INT(L2/256)*256
```

To do the POKEs, assuming AD is already pointing to the MWA:

```
915 POKE AD+104,MD  
916 POKE AD+105,INT(L2/256)
```

6. At offset 6A in the MWA ( $IY + 6A$ ,  $AD + 106$ ) is 2 bytes where "c" is to be stored. If it were in register A:

```
LD  (IY + 6A),A  
LD  (IY + 6B),O
```

or in BASIC

```
930 POKE AD+106,C  
940 POKE AD+107,O
```

BASIC also requires you to put c at location 1BE (398) in the BCA:

```
950 POKE 398,C
```

7. Call the Monitor cursor move routine. This will replace the current cursor with the character which was at that spot ("underneath" it), move the cursor to the requested spot and save the character there. From Z80:

```
CALL E9CC
```

From BASIC the USR technique must be used:

```
960 POKE 260,204: REM HEX CC  
965 POKE 261,233: REM HEX E9  
970 X=USR(X): REM CALL E9CC
```

8. Now a standard output statement like PRINT can be done and the output will begin at this new cursor location.

With this new technique, horizontal and vertical tabbing can also be done.

Horizontal tabbing may also be done in Basic directly with the use of the TAB(n) function.

Vertical tabbing may be done with Control-Z (down arrow) characters. For example, to tab to line 15 (0-29), home the cursor with a Control-Q — hex 11 — 17 decimal — and Control-Z fifteen times (Control-Z is hex 1A, decimal 16):

```
2220 PRINT CHR$(17); : REM HOME
2240 FOR I=1 TO 15
2260 PRINT CHR$(26); : REM DOWN ONE LINE
2280 NEXT
```

PRINT TAB(n) can then be used to tab horizontally on that line.

**EXIDY  
STANDARD  
BASIC**

## BASIC Floating Point Format

Numbers in BASIC are not integers. Fractions are allowed. Thus, the decimal point can move. For example, the decimal point "floats" when 13.25 is divided by 10 — 1.325. It is from this idea that the term "floating point" was derived.

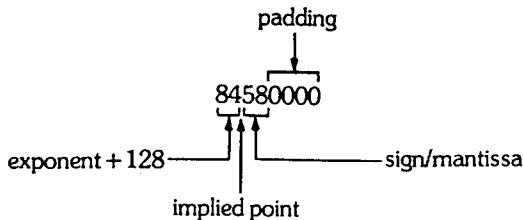
These numbers are stored by BASIC in four bytes of memory. Each number has three parts:

1. the sign (+ or -);
2. the "mantissa" (the actual number, but with the point shifted to the left of the leftmost 1 bit of the number). So the number 127 decimal (7F, 01111111) is a mantissa if it is thought of as .1111111;
3. the "exponent," which is how much the point had to be shifted in the number to produce the mantissa with the point at the left.

This all sounds very complex, but it actually is not. Let's take an example, say 13.5 decimal. In hex this would be equal to D.8 (13 + 8 \* 1/16). Remembering that hex is just groups of four bits, the binary equivalent of 13.5 would be 1101.1000. To create a mantissa from this, we must shift the point (in this case, the "binary point," not the decimal point) to the left four places, producing .11011000. The exponent can now be calculated. It is always **positive** if the mantissa shift was to the **left**, **negative** if to the **right**, and **zero** if **no shift** was necessary. Thus, the exponent in this example would be +4 (four to the left). However, we are not quite done. Rather than worrying about how to express a negative number exponent, 128 decimal (hex 80) is always added to the exponent to produce the final result. Thus, the final exponent is 84 (132). Now we come to the sign. Since the digit to the far left of the mantissa is always 1 (because we shifted until that was the case), then the sign can be stored in this bit without losing any information. If the number is positive or zero, then the sign bit will be 0. If negative, then the sign bit will be a 1. So the mantissa for 13.85 .11011000 changes to .01011000. To assemble this number, first we put the exponent 84 then the mantissa filled out to the right to fill out the four bytes:

10000100 .01011000 00000000 00000000

Now if we ignore the point, since it is always in the same place, and convert to hex, we have:



If the original number were -13.5 instead, then nothing would change except the sign. That is the mantissa would change from .01011000 to .11011000, so the new number would be

84D80000

In the reverse direction, to convert floating point back to decimal, let's use 88FF4000 as an example:

1. Examine the exponent (88) and subtract hex 80 (128). In this example  $88 - 80 = 08$ . But this may produce a negative number.
2. Examine the mantissa with the implied point (.FF4000).
3. If the left bit (high order, the one next to the point) is on (it is), then the number is negative. Otherwise it is positive.
4. In either case, turn that bit on.
5. Shift the point according to the exponent from step 1 (08 here). If plus, shift right, if minus, left, if zero, no shift. Since we have +8, shift the point right 8 bits.

.11111111010000000000000000

6. The number is now FF.4000, and with the sign, -FF.4000, or -255.25 decimal.

The only special case is the number 0. Here the exponent is 00. Other examples are:

1815	=	hex 717	=	8B62E000
1	=	1	=	81000000
-1	=	-1	=	81800000
-.5	=	-.8	=	80800000
0	=	0	=	0061000

The last idea that must be mentioned is that the number is actually stored in memory in **reverse**, so the number eemmnpp is stored ppnnmmee. For example, decimal 1815 in the above example:

00E628B

# BASIC CONTROL AREA

This is a discussion of the workarea in RAM used by BASIC, called the BASIC Control Area, or BCA. The BCA begins at address 100 (256), and has an overall appearance like

**Table 5. BASIC Control Area**

100	BASIC Control Information
1D5	BASIC Program Source
a	BASIC <sup>PVF</sup> Program Variables
b	BASIC <sup>1FF</sup> Program Arrays
c	FREE SPACE
d	STACK
e	BASIC <sup>SSP</sup> String Space
	Monitor Stack
	MWA

Address	Description
100/256	Three-byte JUMP instruction to C06B (Warm Start). Done when PP command is entered without operands.
103/259	Three-byte JUMP to C7E5 default (displays "FC ERROR" message). This is the USR function hook. See BASIC Assembly interface section later for details.
145/325	Two-byte address of top of string space (letter "e" above) or the beginning of the BASIC stack. This is set by the BASIC CLEAR n command.
147/327	BASIC line input buffer and Direct Mode execution line.
18E/398	Current line column number.
1B1/433	Two-byte address of instruction in the BASIC program about to be executed when Control-C break is entered. This could be in the middle of a line of multiple statements separated by colons.
1B3/435	Two-byte BASIC line number of current line.
1B5/437	Two-byte address of the next <i>full</i> line to execute from the link pointer of the current line (see below).
1B7/439	Two-byte address of the end of the program and the beginning of the BASIC Program Variable Area (letter "a" above).
1B9/441	Two-byte address of the end of the Variable Area and the start of the BASIC Program Array Area (letter "b" above). Whenever changes are made to the BASIC program (adding, deleting, updating lines) the above two addresses are used to define a new Variable and Array area below the new BASIC program. Thus, a program cannot be continued with old variable/array values once a change has been made.
1BB/443	Two-byte address of the end of the Array Area and the pointer to free space (room for expansion — letter "C").
1BD/445	Two-byte address of the last used data operand of a DATA statement so that the next READ will find the appropriate item. This is reset by a RESTORE command.
1BF/447	Four-byte input parameter (usually floating point format) to the USR function, and output parameter from the USR function. If USR (3.5) is called, 3.5 is passed to the subroutine in floating point. See a later section for BASIC/Assembly interfacing details.
1D5/469	Beginning of all BASIC programs.

In detail, RAM locations 100-14E (256-334) are copied from the BASIC ROM (address C258) when a BASIC Cold Start occurs (i.e., after Reset or a PP X command is entered). The BCA described below includes only those areas which are of direct use to the programmer. It is intentionally sketchy, especially due to the great number of fields.

ROUTINES  
C7D0 - word 3 of segment to 16 bit = in DE  
CF1A - complementary routine

## Format of BASIC String Variables and Arrays

A BASIC string variable is similar to a floating point variable. It is also six bytes long. It looks like:

Offset	Description
+0	Two-byte variable name. The high order bit is always 1.
+2	One-byte current length of the variable length string value.
+3	00
+4	Two-byte address of the string itself. It resides either in the string space or in the program statement itself (e.g., 1005 A\$ = "HI").

A string array is identical to a numeric array except for two very important features:

1. The high order bit of the array name is always 1.
2. The four byte value is not floating point format but the length/00/stringaddress fields described above. All dimensioning remains the same.

## Format of BASIC Program Statements

The first line of every BASIC program begins at location 1D5. All BASIC lines have the following variable length format:

Offset	Description
+0	Two-byte link pointer address of the next sequential full line in the program. This is independent of multiple statements on one line (separated by colons). The last line of the program points to location 0000 to indicate the end.
+2	Two-byte BASIC line number of the line in integer binary (a number between 0000 and FFF9, 0-65529).
+4	The BASIC statement(s), variable in length. Let us say they are "n" bytes long. Each BASIC "reserved word" such as GOTO, IF, END, DIM, PRINT, etc. is encoded here to a one-byte character not belonging to the ASCII character set (i.e., hex codes greater than 7F). This speeds up processing and saves program memory space. When the program is LISTed, these special bytes are decoded back into their corresponding reserved words.
+4+n	Byte of 00 indication the end of this line and beginning of the next.

## Format of BASIC Floating Point Variables and Arrays

A BASIC floating point variable resides in the BASIC Program Variable Area. Each one takes a constant six bytes:

Offset	Description
+0	Two-byte ASCII variable name. The high order bit is always 0. The letters are also reversed as usual.
+2	Four-byte floating point value currently held by this variable. See the format description earlier.

BASIC arrays all reside together after the variables in the BASIC Program Array Area. A floating point array is variable in length. It takes a minimum of seven bytes and looks like this: (Note: an array in Exidy BASIC can have any number of dimensions; call that number "n". Each can have any number of elements).

Offset	Description
+0	Two-byte array name. The high order bit is always 0. The letters are reversed.
+2	Two-byte total array length minus four (i.e., the length of the array starting after these two bytes). This is used to find the next array in the area quickly.
+4	One-byte number of dimensions (we called it n).
+5	Two-byte size (number of elements) in the first dimension.
+7	Two-bytes size of the second dimension (if any).
...	...
...	...
...	...
+5+2(n-1)	Two-byte size of the nth dimension.
+5+2n	Beginning of a list of contiguous four-byte floating point array elements. These are in Row order.

# BASIC to Z80 Assembly Language Interface

To call Z80 Assembly Language subroutines from Exidy BASIC, certain general conventions and procedures must be followed:

1. The machine language program must reside either in the first 256 bytes of memory (00-FF, 0-255 — usually a bad idea) or in the BASIC free space area described earlier. Either BASIC control, program, variables, arrays or strings, or Monitor/video control resides in the rest of memory. This is the only way a BASIC and machine language hybrid can coexist without complicated machinations such as putting the machine language routine right after the BASIC program and fooling BASIC into thinking that it is part of the program. The BASIC free space is the best and easiest choice. However there are some potential problems:
  - a. Free space is dynamic. As the program changes, as variables/arrays are added or change size, the start of the free space moves. A machine language program placed too close to the end of the Array Area can get walked on. The end of the free space changes too, since the BASIC stack (or string space) will grow and shrink, especially with the CLEAR command. Since this change is usually not as radical as that of the start of the free space, I recommend putting the program close to the *end* of the free space. But there are now other considerations.
  - b. The free space ends near HIMEM of the machine (where the BASIC stack is). This changes with each different Exidy size. So a generalized subroutine designed to run on any machine (probably with several BASIC programs) would either have to be relocatable (able to be moved without affecting anything), or there would have to be different versions of the program to run on different size machines. This of course would allow the BASIC program to use the maximum amount of free space. A subroutine designed for a *particular* BASIC program could be placed at the top of the free space as long as the BASIC program does not grow too much.
  - c. If the program is placed at the end of the free space an excessive CLEAR n BASIC statement could kill it.
  - d. Thus, no matter where the program is placed, certain restrictions have to be made to coexist with BASIC.

2. Assume a good location is found, and the Z80 program is written and relocated to that address in RAM. Assume this address to be 312A hex (12586). To call this subroutine from BASIC, it must already be in memory, and the USR function must be used. When BASIC executes it, it converts the argument to floating point and places this number in the four-byte USR parameter area at 1BF-1C2 (447-450). It then calls the subroutine at location 103 (259). For example, when the statement

2030 X=USR(25.7)

is executed, 25.7 is placed at 1BF and a CALL is made to 103.

3. Now, by default 103 contains the following Z80 instruction

JP C7E5

or in machine language — hex C3E5C7. This unconditional JUMP to the instruction at address C7E5 in BASIC ROM. This default subroutine prints the error message "FC ERROR" (function call invalid) and stops the program. To call *your* subroutine, you must change the JUMP instruction address to the address of the beginning of your program. Again the instruction after a BASIC Cold Start looks like

Address	Contents	Description
103/259	C3	JUMP Z80 operation code
104/260	E5	Low part of address
105/261	C7	High part of address

Leave the C3 JUMP, but change the address. If your program was at 312A as we said, you must make the jump to 312A, or

JP 312A

or in machine language — hex C32A31. It is a good idea to change the two address bytes every time the subroutine is to be called. Use the BASIC POKE statement for this (which requires *decimal* operands). Put 2A (42) at location 104 (260), and put 31 (49) at location 105 (261):

10000 POKE 260,42  
10010 POKE 261,49  
10020 XX = USR(Y)

When the USR function is executed in line 10020, your routine at 312A will be called. It could use the value in variable Y placed at 1BF as input. It could also put another value back as output. This value will be returned to the BASIC statement as the "result" of the USR function. In the above example, the value returned will be placed in variable XX. Note that the short BASIC routine shown above can easily be made into a GOSUB subroutine by adding the statement

10030 RETURN

Thus, to call your routine you need only say

GOSUB 10000

4. To terminate your subroutine, one of four things can be done:
  - a. Return directly to the Monitor and exit BASIC altogether, e.g., for catastrophic errors. For Monitor Warm Start jump to address E003. For Cold Start use E000. The user will be shown the Monitor prompt (">").
  - b. For lesser errors detected, give an FC ERROR message, stop the program, and return to BASIC READY level. This is simply done by jumping to C7E5.
  - c. If errors are detected and your routines have displayed the error message(s), you can stop the program and exit directly to BASIC READY level. For a BASIC Warm Start jump to DFFA, for a Cold Start DFFD.
  - d. Of course you can return normally to BASIC so it will continue the program where it left off after the USR statement. This is simply done by the RET instruction. Fill in the parameter at 1BF first, if necessary.

Note that all the Monitor subroutines are available to the Z80 subroutine, including turning the tape on, reading a file, and turning it off; or getting input from the keyboard. See the section on Monitor Subroutines later.

Debugging of the Z80 routine is a little more difficult than debugging BASIC programs. BASIC loses control of the situation and of what you are doing while your routine is running, and can't "keep an eye out" for potential errors as it can within a BASIC program. Great care, desk checking, and modular programming are a must.

An assembly language routine can also use as input and output actual BASIC variables and arrays. Using the pointers in the BCA described earlier, the program can find the variable/array lists and scan for the one(s) with the correct name(s). The using the floating point or string formats, the values can be examined or changed.

**EXIDY  
POWER-ON  
MONITOR**

## Monitor Workarea

This is a detailed description of the area of memory shown above at locations 1F91, 3F91, or 7F91, depending on the size of the machine.

The Monitor Workarea, hereafter called **MWA**, is the area in RAM used by the Exidy Monitor program to save important information needed for its successful operation. This area is always located right next to the Monitor Stack, and is always placed at the very top of available RAM space. For an 8K machine, the top of RAM is at 1FFF (8191), for 16K 3FFF (16383), and for 32K 7FFF (32767). This number, **Himem**, is placed by the Monitor in the two bytes at address F000-F001 (-4096 to -4095) in the video driver RAM space. Remember as with most micros, the two bytes are **reversed** in storage. For example, for a 16K Exidy, F000-F001 contains FF3F, not 3FFF. The address of the MWA can be obtained from this **HIMEM** address so that you don't have to worry about what size machine your programming is running on. To do this, you must get the **HIMEM** value at F000-F001 and subtract 6E (110) or add FF92 (-110). For example, in Z80 Assembly Language:

```
LD  HL,(F000) ;GET HIMEM
LD  BC,FF92  ;GET -110
ADD HL,BC   ;HL POINTS TO THE MWA
```

Or in BASIC:

```
100 AD=256*PEEK(-4095)+PEEK(-4096)
110 IF AD>32767 THEN AD=AD-65536
120 AD=AD-110
```

There is also a Monitor subroutine designed to do this calculation for you. It is at address E1A2 (-7774). When CALLED, it puts the MWA address in Z80 register IY. Example:

```
CALL E1A2    ;IY POINTS TO THE MWA
```

A detailed map of the contents of the MWA will now be given. This will be in the same fashion as the overall memory map listed above, except that the addresses will be shown in a different form. First the offset in hex from the beginning of the MWA will be given. This can be used in Z80 Assembly Language as a displacement away from an index register such as IY, which points to the MWA. For example, if the displacement is listed as +41 to a particular field, then that field can be addressed in Z80 by (IY+41) or by 41(IY). The second part of the address is given as an absolute address of the field in RAM. Since the whole MWA moves dependent on the size of the machine, the first two hex digits of these addresses can change. The last two digits are always the same. So only these last two digits are listed. The first two will either be 1F (8K), 3F (16K), or 7F (32K). Note: if the user coldstarts the Sorcerer (Resets) with a size other than the above sizes (such as 21239 bytes, not even a whole multiple of a K) then the above addressing scheme is not applicable and only the displacement from the index register scheme may be used.

## Exidy Monitor Memory Map

To get an overall picture of how the Exidy utilizes the 64K of (possible) memory, a "memory map" is given.

Memory is cut up into pieces and each piece is used for a different purpose. In the map below the address of the first byte of each piece is listed along with the use of that area. The address is given in both hex and a form of decimal that is usable directly in BASIC with the PEEK and POKE commands. Note that some of these decimal numbers are negative. If the address exceeds 32767 (hex 7FFF), then BASIC requires that the "twos-complement" form of the number be used, or the negative form. For numbers greater than 7FFF, 65536 is subtracted from the number.

Be aware also that this is an *overall* wide angle view of memory. Detailed maps of certain areas (such as the Monitor Workarea and the BASIC Control Area) are included.

**Table 6. Monitor Memory Map**

Address	Description
0000	0 256-byte Z80 Restart space (RAM)
0100	256 User RAM start, begin BASIC Control Area (RAM)
1F00	7936 8K Monitor Stack end (8K machines) (RAM)
3F00	16128 16K
7F00	32512 32K
1F90	8080 8K Monitor Stack start (8K machines) (RAM)
3F90	16272 16K
7F90	32656 32K
1F91	8081 8K Monitor Workarea start (8K machines) (RAM)
3F91	16273 16K
7F91	32657 32K
1FFF	8191 8K End User RAM (8K machines) (RAM)
3FFF	16383 16K
7FFF	32767 32K
C000	-16384 Begin 8K ROM PAC (e.g., begin BASIC) (ROM)
E000	-8192 Begin 4K Monitor Program (ROM)
F000	-4096 128-byte video driver space (RAM)
F080	-3968 1920-byte video screen (64x30) (RAM)
F800	-2048 1K standard Exidy ASCII alphanumerics (00-7F) (PROM)
FC00	-1024 512-byte Exidy keyboard standard graphics character set, accessed by depressing GRAPHICS key, character codes hex 80-BF (128-191) (RAM)
FE00	-512 512-byte User Programmable graphics character set, accessed by depressing SHIFT and GRAPHICS keys, codes hex CO-FF (192-255) (RAM)
FFFF	-1 End Exidy address space (64K)

**Table 7. Monitor Workarea**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Description</b>
+00 91	60-byte Monitor command input buffer. Any command entered from the current RECEIVE device (SET I=x) such as the keyboard, serial or parallel ports is placed in this area. It is left-justified, and terminated by an ASCII carriage return character (hex code OD, 13 decimal, hereafter called a CR). The Monitor subroutine at E13A (-7878) builds this buffer from the input.	+47 D8	Beginning of the 16-byte tape output file header area. The first 5 bytes here contain the 5-character ASCII file name as entered on the SAVE or CSAVE command. It is left justified and padded to the right with ASCII blanks (code 20, 32 decimal).
-110		71 -39	
+3C CD	Port FE interface status.	+4C DD	File header id, usually hex 55.
+3D CE	Serial interface and dual cassette interface baud rate save area. 1200 baud is indicated by hex 40, 300 baud by the value 00. Serial port or cassette baud rates are set to the default of 1200 baud (hex 40) by the Monitor COLD Reset routine (at E000, -8192) and by the Monitor USER Reset entry point (at E003, -8189). Such a coldstart is done, for example, when the RESET keys are depressed. This byte is also set by the SET T=0 and SET T=1 commands (at Monitor routines at E5A2, -6750).	76 -34	
51 -49		+4D DE	File type. Usually C2 (194) for a BASIC save file. If the high order bit (80, 128 decimal) is on, the file cannot be automatically executed with the LOADG command. This is set by the SET F=xx command.
+3E CF	SEND delay time. This value is used to delay before a SEND (to video, serial, or parallel) is done. The actual delay is about 1500 times this value machine cycles. This delay can therefore range from 0 to approximately 400000 cycles. The value is set by the SET S=n command.	+4E DF	2-byte length of the file in bytes.
82 -48		78 -32	
+3F D0	Current SEND routine address. The default address set by COLD starts is the video routine at E9F0 (-5648). It can be changed by the SET O=x command.	+50 E1	2-byte program loading address. For BASIC files, this is always 01D5 (469) because BASIC programs always start at that address. See the BASIC Control Area description following. For other programs such as those in machine language, this address is the "ssss" of the command "SAVE name ssss eeee."
63 -47		82 -28	2-byte program "go-address" for auto execution files. The Monitor will automatically begin execution of the program at this address with the LOADG command. This address is set by the SET X=nnnn command.
+41 D2	Current RECEIVE routine address. The default is set by COLD starts to be the keyboard routine at EB1C, -5348. It can be changed by the SET I=x command.	+54 E5	3 bytes of reserved space, ending the output tape header.
65 -45		87 -23	16-byte tape input header area. The format is identical to that of the area at +47. This area is filled in from reading the tape for commands such as CLOAD, LOAD, FILES, and so on.
+43 D4	Batch mode status. 00=normal input, nonzero=batch mode. This byte is used by the Monitor command input routine (E142) to determine whether commands are to be gotten from the RECEIVE device or from the batch tape serial port. The OVER command turns this off and the BATCH command turns this on.	+67 F8	Character under the cursor. Since the cursor is an underscore character (ASCII code 5F, 95 decimal), it actually <b>replaces</b> the character at the cursor location. This hidden character is saved to be put back when the cursor is moved. The save is done by E9CC (-5684), and it is replaced by E9E8 (-5656).
67 -43		+68 F9	2-byte line number where the cursor is times 64. This ranges from 0x64 (0) to 29x64 (1856), and is the offset from the beginning of the screen to the cursor line start.
+44 D5	Monitor output prompt character. The default is the character ">" or ASCII code 3E (62) set by COLD starts. It can be changed by the PROMPT x command. It is output to the SEND device every time a Monitor input command is being requested (at EOED, -7955).	+6A FB	2-byte cursor column number (0-63). When added to +68 the actual cursor offset into the screen is found.
68 -42		+6C FD	Last character entered from the keyboard. This is used for the processing of the REPT (repeat) key logic. This character is entered to the keyboard input routine about every 30000 machine cycles as long as the REPT key is depressed. It is always the last key entered, and is saved and used by the keyboard processing routine at EB1C (-5348).
+45 D6	Tape status, baud rate, motor control save area. This is zeroed when the tape(s) is turned off, and otherwise remembers the status of the tape baud rates (00=300, 40=1200) and motor controls (10=motor #1 on, 20=motor #2 on).	+6D FE	Two bytes of reserved space. This brings us to the end of the MWA, and in fact the end of user RAM.
69 -41		70 -40	
+46 D7	Tape input and output CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check). The CRC is used to check whether the data has been transmitted successfully to/from the tape. This technique is described in detail in a subsequent section.		

## Monitor Subroutines

The Exidy ROM Monitor is just packed with very well-written and useful subroutines which can be called from BASIC and assembly language. All are resident in the 4K ROM between locations E000 and EFFF. This is a brief description of all the useful routines, and how to interface them. Here the address will be given in hex of course, but will also be given as a two-part decimal number in the order necessary to POKE into the USR JUMP vector at locations 260-261.

**Table 8. Monitor Subroutines**

<b>Address</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Description</b>
E000 0,224	Monitor Cold Start (on RESET).	E1A2 162,225	Will find MWA and put the address in IY without causing screen flicker (only does so during vertical retrace on the TV to avoid DMA conflicts).
E003 3,224	Monitor Warm Start (on BYE command).	E1BA 186,225	SENDLINE: sends an entire line to the SEND device. HL points to the line, which must end in a 00. LFs are always sent when CRs are found.
E006 6,224	Monitor User Cold Start — similar to E000 except HL is input containing what the user wants to use as HIMEM.	E1C9 201,225	ERROR: sends "ERROR" followed by the diagnostic message (which is pointed to by HL).
E009 9,224	RECEIVE: returns NZ and a character from the current RECEIVE device in the accumulator (A), or Z if no character yet.	E1D4 212,225	OVER command processor (CP). Handles all work necessary for the OVER command.
E00C 12,224	SEND: sends character in A to the current SEND device.	E1E8 232,225	Sends 4-byte ASCII equivalent of the 2-byte integer in DE. If DE = 3F29, then "3F29" is sent.
E00F 15,224	SERIAL IN: reads a character into A from the serial input device or from cassette tape.	E1ED 237,225	Send 2-byte ASCII of byte in A.
E012 18,224	SERIAL OUT: writes character from A to serial/tape.	E205 5,226	Send a CR followed by a LF, CRLF.
E015 21,224	QCKCHK: returns NZ if Control-C or ESC (RUN/STOP) is depressed, otherwise it returns Z.	E23D 61,226	Convert a 1-4 byte ASCII hex number (pointed to by HL) into DE. If HL points to A93 followed by a "Monitor Delimiter" (e.g., blank, CR, etc.), then DE will contain 0A93. This is the reverse process of the routine at E1E8.
E018 24,224	KEYBOARD: the RECEIVE routine if SET I=K (default) See E009.	E2D2 210,226	Send as many blanks as the number in B.
E01B 27,224	VIDEO: the SEND routine if SET O=V (default). See E00C.	E4D3 211,228	DUMP CP
E01E 30,224	PARALLEL IN: the RECEIVE routine if SET I=P.	E538 56,229	ENTER CP
E021 33,224	PARALLEL OUT: the SEND routine if SET O=P.	E562 98,229	MOVE CP
E993 147,233	CENTRONICS OUT: the SEND routine for SET O=L.	E597 151,229	GO CP
E024 36,224	CASSETTE MOTOR CONTROL ON: will turn motor on and set the baud rate of the requested cassette. MWA + 3D must contain the baud rate (00 = 300, 40 = 1200) and reg B must contain the cassette number (1 or 2).	E5A2 162,229	SET CP
E027 39,224	CASSETTE OFF: turns off both tapes.	E638 56,230	SAVE CP
E02A 42,224	TAPE SAVE: Save memory onto tape. MWA + 50, MWA + 51 must contain the memory address where SAVEing is to start. It must also be pushed on the stack. DE must contain the ending address. HL must point to a byte containing a CR (hex 0D). MWA + 47 through MWA + 4B must contain the ASCII file name; MWA + 4D must contain the file type; MWA + 52, MWA + 53 the GO address, if any.	E6B9 185,230	FILES CP
E02D 45,224	TAPE LOAD: load a file into memory from tape. MWA + 47 through MWA + 4B must contain the file name to load. If a LOADG is to be done, a Z flag must be on the stack, otherwise an NZ flag. Then if the program name is specified, put NZ in the flags, otherwise Z (i.e., load the next file on the tape).	E78A 138,231	LOAD CP
E13A 58,225	MONITOR INPUT: will put the command in the command input buffer at MWA + 0. IY must point to the MWA. MWA + 43 must contain 0 (not Batch).	E845 69,232	PROMPT CP
		E858 88,232	BATCH CP
		E85C 92,232	CREATE CP
		E884 132,232	LIST CP
		E8A1 161,232	TEST CP
		E98A 138,233	PP CP
		E9B1 177,233	Clear the video screen and refresh/rewrite the graphics character set at FC00.
		E9CC 204,233	Move the cursor to line/column specified in the MWA. See cursor positioning described previously.
		E9D6 214,233	Find the cursor. HL is set to the screen address (which starts at F080) and DE is set to the column number.
		EB10 16,235	Refresh character set at FC00.
		EC1E 30,236	Keyboard input tables (to EDFD). See keyboard section.
		EDFE 254,237	Character set for the 64 standard graphics 80-BF to be copied to FC00.

# **MONITOR LISTINGS**

0000 0002 ;  
0000 0003 ;  
0000 0004 ;  
0000 0005 ; \*\*\*\*  
0000 0006 ; \*  
0000 0007 ; \* EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR \*  
0000 0008 ; \*  
0000 0009 ; \*\*\*\*  
0000 0010 ;  
0000 0011 ;  
0000 0012 ;  
0000 0013 ;  
0000 0014 ;  
0000 0015 ;  
0000 0016 ; DEVELOPED FOR EXIDY INC.  
0000 0017 ;  
0000 0018 ; BY JOHN K. BORDERS JR.  
0000 0019 ;  
0000 0020 ;  
0000 0021 ;  
0000 0022 ; Z80 BASED MONITOR SOFTWARE  
0000 0023 ; WITH FULL CASSETTE AND VIDEO  
0000 0024 ; DRIVER ROUTINES. SELF-SEEKING  
0000 0025 ; RAM STORAGE AND STACK ROUTINES.  
0000 0026 ;  
0000 0027 ;  
0000 0028 ;  
0000 0029 ;  
0000 0030 ;  
0000 0031 ; VERSION 1.0 DATED: 7/26/78  
0000 0032 ;  
0000 0033 ;  
0000 0034 ;  
0000 0035 ;  
0000 0036 ;

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0000          0038 ;
0000          0039 ;
0000          0040 ;      EQUATE TABLE
0000          0041 ;
0000          0042 ;
0000          0043 ;*****
0000          0044 ;
0000          0045 ;      ASCII EQUATES
0000          0046 ;
000D          0047 CR:    EQU    0DH      ;CARRIAGE RETURN
000A          0048 LF:    EQU    0AH      ;LINE FEED
001B          0049 ESC:   EQU    1BH      ;ESCAPE
0001          0050 CNTRLA: EQU    'A'-40H
0003          0051 CNTRLC: EQU    'C'-40H
0008          0052 CNTRLH: EQU    'H'-40H
0011          0053 CNTRLQ: EQU    'Q'-40H
0013          0054 CNTRLS: EQU    'S'-40H
0017          0055 CNTRLW: EQU    'W'-40H
001A          0056 CNTRLZ: EQU    'Z'-40H
007F          0057 RUBOUT: EQU    7FH      ;RUB OUT
0020          0058 SPACE:  EQU    20H      ;SPACE
0000          0059 ;
0000          0060 ;      RAM POINTERS
0000          0061 ;
F000          0062 RAMTOP: EQU    0F000H    ;POINTER STORE
0000          0063 RAM:    EQU    0000H    ;START OF RAM
0000          0064 BUFFER:  EQU    0          ;INPUT BUFFER
003C          0065 LINELN:  EQU    BUFFER+60 ;LINE LENGTH
003D          0066 TAPES:   EQU    LINELN+1 ;TAPE RATE
003E          0067 SPEEDS:  EQU    TAPES+1  ;DISPLAY SPEED
003F          0068 OUTADD: EQU    SPEEDS+1 ;OUTPUT ADDRESS
0041          0069 INADD:   EQU    OUTADD+2 ;INPUT ADDRESS
0043          0070 BATCHF:  EQU    INADD+2  ;BATCH FLAG
0044          0071 PROMPT:  EQU    BATCHF+1 ;PROMPT CHARACTER
0045          0072 CMTRFG:  EQU    PROMPT+1 ;CASSETTE MOTOR FLAG
0046          0073 CRCBYT:  EQU    CMTRFG+1 ;CRC BYTE
0047          0074 CHEAD:   EQU    CRCBYT+1 ;COMMAND HEADER
0057          0075 THEAD:   EQU    CHEAD+16 ;TAPE HEADER
0000          0076 ;      VIDEO SCREEN EQUATES
00F8          0077 TOPHRG: EQU    0F8H
F000          0078 SCREEN:  EQU    0F000H
F080          0079 VID:    EQU    SCREEN+128
F800          0080 TOP:    EQU    SCREEN+2048
0067          0081 VDHLD:   EQU    THEAD+16 ;CHAR HOLD
0068          0082 LINE:    EQU    VDHLD+1 ;LINE #
006A          0083 CHR:    EQU    LINE+2  ;CHAR #
006C          0084 LSTKEY:  EQU    CHR+2   ;LAST KEY PRESSED
0010          0085 HEADLN:  EQU    16       ;HEADER LENGTH
006E          0086 STORE:   EQU    LSTKEY+2 ;END OF EQU TABLE
0000          0087 ;
0000          0088 ;      CASSETTE HEADER EQUATES
0000          0089 ;
0000          0090 HNAME:   EQU    0
0006          0091 HTYPE:   EQU    6
0007          0092 HSIZE:   EQU    7
0009          0093 HADDR:   EQU    9
000B          0094 HXEQ:   EQU    11

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0000          0096 ;
0000          0097 ;
0000          0098 ;
0000          0099 ;
0000          0100 ;
0000          0101      ORG  0E000H
E000          0102 ;
E000          0103 ;
E000          0104 ;
E000          0105 ;      JUMP TABLE INTO MONITOR
E000          0106 ;
E000          0107 ;
E000          0108 ;
E000  C3 62 E0  0109 COLD:   JP    INITC    ;COLD START
E003  C3 E8 E0  0110 WARM:   JP    INITW    ;WARM START
E006  C3 77 E0  0111 USER:   JP    INITU    ;USER START
E009  C3 30 E0  0112 RECEIVE: JP    CHRIN    ;INPUT CHARACTER
E00C  C3 45 E0  0113 SEND:   JP    CHROUT   ;OUTPUT CHARACTER
E00F  C3 DA E2  0114 INTAPE:  JP    TAPEIN   ;TAPE INPUT
E012  C3 EE E2  0115 OUTAPE:  JP    TAPOUT   ;TAPE OUTPUT
E015  C3 D1 EA  0116 QUIKCK:  JP    QUIK     ;CNTRLCK CHECK
E018  C3 1C EB  0117 KEYBRD:  JP    CHRINI   ;KEYBOARD INPUT
E01B  C3 F0 E9  0118 VIDEO:   JP    CHROT1   ;VIDEO OUTPUT
E01E  C3 76 E7  0119 PARLIN:  JP    PARIN    ;PARALLEL INPUT
E021  C3 7F E7  0120 PARLOT:  JP    PAROUT   ;PARALLEL OUTPUT
E024  C3 8A E2  0121 CMOTON:  JP    MOTRON   ;TURN CASSETTE MOTOR ON
E027  C3 AF E2  0122 CMOTOF:  JP    MTROFF   ;TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
E02A  C3 5A E6  0123 BASSAV:  JP    SAVBAS   ;ENTRY FOR BASIC CSAVE
E02D  C3 99 E7  0124 BASLOD:  JP    LOOBAS   ;ENTRY FOR BASIC CLOAD
E030          0125 ;
E030  FD E5    0126 CHRIN:   PUSH  IY      ;WE DESTROY THESE
E032  E5        0127 PUSH    HL
E033  CD A2 E1 0128 CALL    GETIY
E036  21 41 E0  0129 LD      HL,CHRINR ;FOR RETURN
E039  E5        0130 PUSH    HL
E03A  FD 6E 41  0131 LD      L,(IY+INADD);GET ADDRESS
E03D  FD 66 42  0132 LD      H,(IY+INADD+1)
E040  E9        0133 JP      (HL)    ;GO DO IT
E041  E1        0134 CHRINR: POP    HL      ;RESTORE
E042  FD E1    0135 POP    IY
E044  C9        0136 RET
E045          0137 ;
E045  FD E5    0138 CHROUT: PUSH  IY      ;WE DESTROY THESE
E047  E5        0139 PUSH    HL
E048  F5        0140 PUSH    AF
E049  CD A2 E1 0141 CALL    GETIY
E04C  FD 66 3E  0142 LD      H,(IY+SPEEDS);GET DISPLAY SPEED
E04F  2E 01    0143 LD      L,1,    ;FINISH OFF
E051  2B        0144 OUTDLY: DEC   HL      ;DELAY
E052  7C        0145 LD      A,H    ;ARE WE THROUGH?
E053  B5        0146 OR     L
E054  20 FB    0147 JR      NZ,OUTDLY ;NOPE-
E056  F1        0148 POP    AF      ;GET 'EM BACK
E057  21 41 E0  0149 LD      HL,CHRINR
E05A  E5        0150 PUSH    HL
E05B  FD 6E 3F  0151 LD      L,(IY+OUTADD)
E05E  FD 66 40  0152 LD      H,(IY+OUTADD+1)
E061  E9        0153 JP      (HL)

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E062 0154 ;  
 E062 0155 ;  
 E062 0156 ;  
 E062 0157 ; INITIALIZE ROUTINES,  
 E062 0158 ;  
 E062 0159 ;  
 E062 0160 ;  
 E062 0161 ;  
 E062 0162 ;  
 E062 0163 ;  
 E062 0164 ; : INITC = COLD START - FINDS  
 E062 0165 ; TOP OF RAM AND SETS  
 E062 0166 ; STACK AND STORAGE THERE  
 E062 0167 ; INITW = WARM START - USES  
 E062 0168 ; STACK FROM INITC  
 E062 0169 ; INITU = USER START - USES  
 E062 0170 ; HL FROM USER AS TOP OF  
 E062 0171 ; RAM LIKE INITC  
 E062 0172 ;  
 E062 0173 ;  
 E062 0174 ;  
 E062 0175 INITC: EQU \$  
 E062 3E FF 0176 LD A,OFFH ;INITIALIZE CASSETTE  
 E064 D3 FD 0177 OUT OFDH,A  
 E066 16 00 0178 LD D,0  
 E068 21 00 00 0179 LD HL,RAM ;POINT BEG RAM  
 E06B 7E 0180 INITC2: LD A,(HL) ;GET IT  
 E06C 46 0181 LD B,(HL) ;TWICE  
 E06D 2F 0182 CPL ;TURN AROUND  
 E06E 77 0183 LD (HL),A ;PUT BACK  
 E06F BE 0184 CP (HL) ;& CHK IT  
 E070 70 0185 LD (HL),B ;PUT REAL BACK  
 E071 23 0186 INC HL ;POINT NEXT  
 E072 28 F7 0187 JR Z,INITC2 ;LOOP IF GOOD  
 E074 2B 0188 DEC HL ;ADJUST  
 E075 2B 0189 DEC HL ; H & L  
 E076 01 0190 DB 1 ;LXI B  
 E077 0191 ;  
 E077 0192 ; USER START ENTRY POINT  
 E077 0193 ;  
 E077 0194 INITU: EQU \$  
 E077 16 01 0195 LD D,1  
 E079 0196 INITU1: EQU \$  
 E079 22 00 F0 0197 LD (RAMTOP),HL;USER IS HERE  
 E07C FD 2A 00 F0 0198 LD IY,(RAMTOP)  
 E080 01 92 FF 0199 LD BC,0-STORE  
 E083 FD 09 0200 ADD IY,BC ;DO IT  
 E085 FD F9 0201 LD SP,IY ;GET A STACK  
 E087 CD D1 EA 0202 CALL QUIK ;SEE IF WARM RESET  
 E08A C2 FA DF 0203 JP NZ,PWARM ;YES-GO DO IT  
 E08D 7D 0204 LD A,L ;CLEAR RAM!  
 E08E FD E5 0205 PUSH IY  
 E090 E1 0206 POP HL ;GET BEGINNING  
 E091 36 00 0207 INITU2: LD (HL),0 ;MAKE ZERO  
 E093 23 0208 INC HL ;NEXT  
 E094 BD 0209 CP L ;THRU?  
 E095 20 FA 0210 JR NZ,INITU2 ;NO-KEEP GOIN'  
 E097 FD 36 44 3E 0211 LD (IY+FROMPT),>;INIT FROMPT

E09B	FD 36 3D 40	0212	LD	(IY+TAPES),40H;SET FOR 1200 BAUD	
E09F	D5	0213	PUSH	DE ;WE DESTROY	
E0A0	CD B1 E9	0214	CALL	VIDINT ;INIT VIDEO BOARD	
E0A3	D1	0215	POP	DE ;GET BACK	
E0A4	21 1C EB	0216	LD	HL,CHRIN1 ;POINT KEYBOARD	
E0A7	FD 75 41	0217	LD	(IY+INADD),L	
E0AA	FD 74 42	0218	LD	(IY+INADD+1),H;PUT AWAY	
E0AD	21 F0 E9	0219	LD	HL,CHROT1 ;POINT VIDEO	
E0B0	FD 75 3F	0220	LD	(IY+OUTADD),L	
E0B3	FD 74 40	0221	LD	(IY+OUTADD+1),H	
E0B6	3A FD DF	0222	LD	A,(PCOLD) ;SEE IF PROM PACK IS IN	
E0B9	FE C3	0223	CP	OC3H ;IS THE "JUMP" THERE?	
E0BB	20 0B	0224	JR	NZ,INITU3 ;NO-	
E0BD	3A FA DF	0225	LD	A,(PWARM) ;HOW ABOUT THIS ONE?	
E0C0	FE C3	0226	CP	OC3H	
E0C2	20 04	0227	JR	NZ,INITU3	
E0C4	15	0228	DEC	D	
E0C5	C3 8D E9	0229	JP	PROMP1	
E0C8	21 62 E3	0230	INITU3:	LD	HL,HEADING ;POINT MSG
E0CB	CD BA E1	0231	CALL	MSGOUT	
E0CE	ED 5B 00 F0	0232	LD	DE,(RAMTOP)	
E0D2	CD E8 E1	0233	CALL	ADDOUT ;PRINT RAM TOP	
E0D5	21 BC E3	0234	LD	HL,HEAD2	
E0D8	CD BA E1	0235	CALL	MSGOUT ;FINISH	
E0DB	FD E5	0236	PUSH	IY ;PUT STACK	
E0DD	D1	0237	POP	DE ; IN DE	
E0DE	1B	0238	DEC	DE ;ADJUST	
E0DF	CD E8 E1	0239	CALL	ADDOUT ;PRINT IT	
E0E2	21 D5 E3	0240	LD	HL,HEAD3 ;LAST ONE	
E0E5	CD BA E1	0241	CALL	MSGOUT	
E0E8		0242 ;			
E0E8		0243 ;		WARM START ENTRY POINT	
E0E8		0244 ;			
	E0E8	0245	INITW:	EQU \$	
E0E8	CD A2 E1	0246	CALL	GETIY ;GO GET A VALID IY FROM RF	

EOEB	0248 ;			
EOEB	0249 ;			
EOEB	0250 ;			
EOEB	0251 ;	BEGINNING OF MAIN PROGRAM		
EOEB	0252 ;			
EOEB	0253 ;			
EOEB	0254 ;			
EOEB	0255 ;			
EOEB	0256 ;			
EOEB	0257 START: EQU \$	START MAINLINE		
EOEB	0258 LD SP,IY	;REDO STACK		
EOED	0259 CALL CRLF	;FRESH LINE		
EOF0	0260 LD A,(IY+PROMPT)	;LOAD PROMPT		
EOF3	0261 CALL CHRROUT	; & OUT		
EOF6	0262 CALL LINEIN	;GET A LINE		
EOF9	0263 PUSH IY	;MOVE IY		
EOFB	0264 POP HL	; TO HL		
EOFC	0265 CALL SCAN	;SKIP DELIMS		
EOFF	0266 JP Z,ERRCMD	;UH-OH NONE!		
E102	0267 LD IX,TABLE	;POINT CMD TBL		
E106	0268 MAIN1: PUSH HL	;SAVE 'EM		
E107	0269 PUSH IX			
E109	0270 LD B,2	;CHECK 2 CHRS		
E10B	0271 MAIN2: LD A,(IX)	;LOAD FRM TABLE		
E10E	0272 CP (HL)	;COMPARE?		
E10F	0273 JR NZ,MAIN4	;NO-TRY NEXT		
E111	0274 INC HL	;CHECK NEXT CHR		
E112	0275 INC IX			
E114	0276 DJNZ MAIN2	;LOOP FOR 2		
E116	0277 POP DE	;CLEAR STACK		
E117	0278 POP DE	;I/O PNTR		
E118	0279 LD BC,START	;PUSH RETURN		
E11B	0280 PUSH BC			
E11C	0281 MAIN3: LD L,(IX)	;LOAD		
E11F	0282 LD H,(IX+1)	; JUMP		
E122	0283 JP (HL)	; ADDRESS		
E123	0284 MAIN4: POP IX	;RESET		
E125	0285 POP HL	; POINTERS		
E126	0286 INC IX	;NEXT ENTRY		
E128	0287 INC IX	; IN		
E12A	0288 INC IX	; TABLE		
E12C	0289 INC IX			
E12E	0290 LD A,(IX)	;IS IT		
E131	0291 OR A	; THE END?		
E132	0292 JR NZ,MAIN1	;NO-CONTINUE		
E134	0293 ERRCMD: LD HL,IVCMMSG			
E137	0294 JP WHAT			

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E13A      0296 ;
E13A      0297 ;
E13A      0298 ;
E13A      0299 ; LINE INPUT ROUTINE
E13A      0300 ;
E13A      0301 ;
E13A      0302 ;
E13A      0303 ;
E13A      0304 ; THE FOLLOWING ARE COMMAND CHRS:
E13A      0305 ;      <CR> = END LINE
E13A      0306 ;      RUB = BACKSPACE
E13A      0307 ;      @ = START OVER
E13A      0308 ; ALL OTHER CHARS SIMPLY INPUT
E13A      0309 ;
E13A      0310 ;
E13A      0311 ;

E13A      0312 LINEIN: EQU $      ; MOVE IY
E13A FD E5 0313 PUSH IY      ; TO HL
E13C E1   0314 POP HL      ; SET LINE
E13D 3E 3C 0315 LD A,LINELN ; LENGTH AND
E13F 85   0316 ADD L      ; START IN
E140 4F   0317 LD C,A      ; IN BC
E141 45   0318 LD B,L      ; GET BATCH FLAG
E142 FD 7E 43 0319 LD A,(IY+BATCHF) ; TEST IT
E145 B7   0320 OR A      ; GO BATCH IT
E146 20 39 0321 JR NZ,LINE3 ; GET
E148 CD 30 E0 0322 LINE1: CALL CHRIN ; CONTROL CHR?
E148 28 FB 0323 JR Z,LINE1
E14D CB 7F 0324 BIT 7,A
E14F 20 1D 0325 JR NZ,LINE2A
E151 FE 0D 0326 CP CR
E153 28 12 0327 JR Z,LINE2
E155 FE 20 0328 CP SPACE ; YES!
E157 38 15 0329 JR C,LINE2A ; RUB?
E159 FE 7F 0330 CP RUBOUT ; NEW LINE?
E15B 28 18 0331 JR Z,BKSPC ; NO-GO ON
E15D FE 40 0332 CP '@' ; OVER
E15F 20 06 0333 JR NZ,LINE2 ; PRINT IT
E161 CD 05 E2 0334 CALL CRLF ; PUT AWAY
E164 C3 3A E1 0335 JP LINEIN ; POINT NEXT
E167 77   0336 LINE2: LD (HL),A ; CAR RET?
E168 23   0337 INC HL      ; YES-DO IT & RET
E169 FE 0D 0338 CP CR
E16B CA 05 E2 0339 JP Z,CRLF ; TOO MANY
E16E CD 45 E0 0340 LINE2A: CALL CHROUT ; CHARS?
E171 79   0341 LD A,C
E172 BD   0342 CP L
E173 20 D3 0343 JR NZ,LINE1 ; NO-CONTINUE
E175      0344 ;
E175      0345 ; BACKSPACE ROUTINE
E175      0346 ;
E175 78   0347 BKSPC: LD A,B ; ARE YOU
E176 BD   0348 CP L ; AT BEG?
E177 28 CF 0349 JR Z,LINE1 ; YES-IGNORE
E179 3E 08 0350 LD A,CNTRLH
E17B CD 45 E0 0351 CALL CHROUT
E17E 28   0352 DEC HL      ; DELETE CHR
E17F 18 C7 0353 JR LINE1 ; CONTINUE

```

```

E181          0354 ;
E181          0355 ;
E181          0356 ;
E181 06 01    0357 LINE3: LD   B,1
E183 E5      0358 PUSH HL      ;SAVE BEGINNING
E184 CD 8A E2 0359 CALL MOTRON
E187 CD 59 E7 0360 CALL TAPWT   ;WAIT FOR NULLS
E18A CD DA E2 0361 LINE4: CALL TAPEIN  ;GET
E18D CA D4 E1 0362 JP   Z,FINISH
E190 77      0363 LD   (HL),A  ;PUT
E191 23      0364 INC  HL      ;NEXT
E192 FE 0D    0365 CP   CR      ;IS IT?
E194 20 F4    0366 JR   NZ,LINE4
E196 CD 4E E7 0367 CALL CKCRC
E199 CD AF E2 0368 CALL MTROFF  ;TURN OFF
E19C 36 00    0369 LD   (HL),0
E19E E1      0370 POP  HL
E19F C3 BA E1 0371 JP   MSGOUT
E1A2          0372 ;
E1A2          0373 ;
E1A2          0374 ;
E1A2          0375 ;      CREATS A IY FROM RAMTOP IN F000
E1A2          0376 ;
E1A2          0377 ;
E1A2          0378 GETIY: EQU   $
E1A2  C5      0379 PUSH BC      ;I NEED
E1A3  F5      0380 PUSH AF
E1A4  DB FE    0381 SEEIFR: IN   A,0FEH  ;SEE IF SCREEN IS READY
E1A6  CB 6F    0382 BIT   5,A
E1A8  28 FA    0383 JR   Z,SEEIFR
E1AA  F1      0384 POP  AF
E1AB  06 08    0385 LD   B,WINPK5 ;LOAD WAIT CONSTANT
E1AD  10 FE    0386 WFBTZ: DJNZ WFBTZ   ;WAIT FOR B TO ZERO
E1AF  FD 2A 00 F0 0387 LD   IY,(RAMTOP)
E1B3  01 92 FF 0388 LD   BC,0-STORE;OFFSET
E1B6  FD 09    0389 ADD  IY,BC  ;SET UP IY
E1B8  C1      0390 POP  BC
E1B9  C9      0391 RET
E1BA          0392 ;
0008          0393 WINPK5: EQU   8      ;DELAY FOR 15KC SIGNAL

```

```

E1BA      0395 ;
E1BA      0396 ;
E1BA      0397 ;
E1BA      0398 ;      UTILITY ROUTINES
E1BA      0399 ;
E1BA      0400 ;
E1BA      0401 ;
E1BA      0402 ;-----
E1BA      0403 ;
E1BA      0404 ;
E1BA      0405 ;
E1BA      0406 ;      MESSAGE OUTPUT ROUTINE
E1BA      0407 ;
E1BA      0408 ;      SCANS ASCII TEXT FOR:
E1BA      0409 ;          0 = RETURN
E1BA      0410 ;          CR = CRLF
E1BA      0411 ;          ALL OTHERS OUTPUT
E1BA      0412 ;
E1BA      0413 ;
E1BA      0414 MSGOUT: EQU   $
E1BA      0415     LD    A,(HL)    ;GET CHR
E1BB      0416     OR    A        ;IS IT END?
E1BC      0417     RET   Z        ;YES- RETURN
E1BD      0418     INC   HL       ;NEXT
E1BE      CD 45 E0  0419 MSGOT2: CALL  CHRROUT  ;PRINT IT
E1C1      FE 0D    0420     CP    CR       ;NEED CRLF?
E1C3      20 F5    0421     JR    NZ,MSGOUT ;NO
E1C5      3E 0A    0422     LD    A,LF       ;DO LF PART
E1C7      18 F5    0423     JR    MSGOT2
E1C9      0424 ;
E1C9      0425 ;-----
E1C9      0426 ;
E1C9      0427 ;
E1C9      0428 ;      "WHAT" ERROR ROUTINE
E1C9      0429 ;
E1C9      0430 ;
E1C9      0431 WHAT: EQU   $
E1C9      0432     PUSH  HL       ;SAVE MSG ADDRESS
E1CA      21 DD E3  0433     LD    HL,ERRMSG ;POINT "ERROR - "
E1CD      CD BA E1  0434 WHAT1: CALL  MSGOUT
E1DO      E1      0435     POP   HL       ;GET BACK ERROR ADDRESS
E1D1      CD BA E1  0436     CALL  MSGOUT  ;PRINT IT
E1D4      FD 36 43 00 0437 FINISH: LD    (IY+BATCHF),0;CLEAR BATCH MODE
E1D8      CD B4 E2  0438     CALL  MTROF1 ;TURN OFF TAPE
E1DB      C3 EB E0  0439     JP    START    ;REDO STACK
E1DE      0440 ;
E1DE      0441 ;      ERROR ROUTINES
E1DE      0442 ;
E1DE      21 F6 E3  0443 ERRPAR: LD    HL,IVPMMSG ;POINT "INVALID PARAMETER"
E1E1      18 E6    0444     JR    WHAT
E1E3      21 08 E4  0445 ERRCRC: LD    HL,CRCMSG ;POINT "TAPE CRC ERROR"
E1E6      18 E1    0446     JR    WHAT

```

```

E1E8          0448 ;
E1E8          0449 ;
E1E8          0450 ;
E1E8          0451 ;
E1E8          0452 ;
E1E8          0453 ;    HEXADECIMAL OUTPUT ROUTINES
E1E8          0454 ;
E1E8          0455 ;
E1E8          0456 ;
E1E8          0457 ;    ENTRY'S:
E1E8          0458 ;
E1E8          0459 ;    ADDOUT = OUTPUT ADDRESS IN DE
E1E8          0460 ;    HCHOUT = OUTPUT BYTE IN A
E1E8          0461 ;
E1E8          0462 ;
E1E8          0463 ;
E1E8          E1E8 0464 ADDOUT: EQU   $
E1E8          7A    0465      LD    A,D
E1E9          CD ED E1 0466      CALL   HCHOUT    ;PRINT MSB
E1EC          7B    0467      LD    A,E    ;PRINT LSB
E1ED          E1ED 0468 HCHOUT: EQU   $
E1ED          F5    0469      PUSH   AF     ;SAVE
E1EE          E6 F0 0470      AND    0FOH    ;ONLY LEFT HALF
E1F0          OF    0471      RRCA
E1F1          OF    0472      RRCA
E1F2          OF    0473      RRCA
E1F3          OF    0474      RRCA
E1F4          CD FA E1 0475      CALL   HCHOT2    ;FORM ASCII
E1F7          F1    0476      POP    AF     ;GET BACK CHAR
E1F8          E6 OF  0477      AND    0FH     ;ONLY RIGHT HALF
E1FA          FE 0A  0478 HCHOT2: CP    0AH    ;NEED LETTER?
E1FC          38 02  0479      JR    C,HCHOT3  ;NO
E1FE          C6 07  0480      ADD    'A'-3AH  ;ADJUST FOR A-F
E200          C6 30  0481 HCHOT3: ADD   30H    ;MAKE ASCII
E202          C3 45 E0 0482      JP    CHRROUT ;RETURN THERE

```

```

E205          0484 ;
E205          0485 ;
E205          0486 ;
E205          0487 ; CARRIAGE RETURN / LINE FEED
E205          0488 ;
E205          0489 ; ISSUES A <CR>,<LF> TO TERMINAL
E205          0490 ;
E205          0491 ;
E205          0492 ;
E205          0493 CRLF: EQU   $
E205 3E 0D    0494      LD    A,CR
E207 CD 45 E0  0495      CALL   CHROUT
E20A 3E 0A    0496      LD    A,LF
E20C C3 45 E0  0497      JP    CHROUT      ;RETURN THERE
E20F          0498 ;
E20F          0499 ;-----
E20F          0500 ;
E20F          0501 ;
E20F          0502 ;
E20F          0503 ; ADDRESS AND COLON OUTPUT
E20F          0504 ;
E20F          0505 ; PRINTS ADDRESS IN DE FROM
E20F          0506 ; ADDOUT THEN PRINTS COLON
E20F          0507 ; AND A SPACE.
E20F          0508 ;
E20F          0509 ;
E20F          0510 ;
E20F          0511 ADDCOL: EQU   $
E20F  CD E8 E1 0512      CALL   ADDOUT      ;PRINT ADDRESS
E212 3E 3A    0513      LD    A,':'      ;FORM COLON
E214 CD 45 E0  0514      CALL   CHROUT      ;AND SEND IT
E217 3E 20    0515      LD    A,' '      ;FORM SPACE
E219 C3 45 E0  0516      JP    CHROUT      ;SEND AND RETURN
E21C          0517 ;
E21C          0518 ;-----
E21C          0519 ;
E21C          0520 ;
E21C          0521 ;
E21C          0522 ; PRINT SPACE AND HEX BYTE
E21C          0523 ;
E21C          0524 ; PRINTS A SPACE AND THEN
E21C          0525 ; THE CHARACTER IN THE A
E21C          0526 ; REGISTER IN HEX.
E21C          0527 ;
E21C          0528 ;
E21C          0529 ;
E21C          0530 HEXSPC: EQU   $:
E21C  F5       0531      PUSH   AF      ;SAVE CHR.
E21D 3E 20    0532      LD    A,' '      ;FORM SPACE
E21F CD 45 E0  0533      CALL   CHROUT      ;AND SEND IT
E222 F1       0534      POP    AF      ;GET CHAR BACK
E223 18 C8    0535      JR    HCHOUT      ;PRINT & RETURN

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```

E225          0537 ;
E225          0538 ;
E225          0539 ;
E225          0540 ; SCANNER ROUTINE
E225          0541 ;
E225          0542 ;
E225          0543 ;
E225          0544 ; THIS ROUTINE SCANS THE
E225          0545 ; INPUT BUFFER LOCATED IN
E225          0546 ; THE STORAGE AREA AND SKIPS
E225          0547 ; OVER EITHER:
E225          0548 ;     SCAN = DELIMITERS
E225          0549 ;     OR
E225          0550 ;     SCANLT = TEXT THEN SCAN
E225          0551 ;
E225          0552 ; THIS ROUTINE USED FOR FINDING
E225          0553 ; PARAMETERS IN I/O BUFFER
E225          0554 ;
E225          0555 ;
E225          0556 ;
E225          E225 0557 SCAN: EQU $           ; GET ASCII
E225 7E        0558 LD  A,(HL)    ; CAR RET?
E226 FE 0D      0559 CP  CR      ; YES THRU
E228 C8        0560 RET Z       ; DELIM?
E229 FE 2E      0561 CP  ' '
E228 D0        0562 RET NC      ; YES - GO BACK
E22C 23        0563 INC HL      ; NEXT
E22D 18 F6      0564 JR  SCAN
E22F          0565 ;
E22F          0566 ;
E22F          E22F 0567 SCANHL: EQU $           ; GET BUFF BEG
E22F FD E5      0568 PUSH IY
E231 E1        0569 POP HL      ; THRU IF CR
E232          E232 0570 SCANLT: EQU $           ; < 0?
E232 7E        0571 LD  A,(HL)    ; GET
E233 FE 0D      0572 CP  CR      ; YES- GO UP
E235 C8        0573 RET Z
E236 FE 30      0574 CP  '0'
E238 38 EB      0575 JR  C,SCAN
E23A 23        0576 INC HL      ; NEXT
E23B 18 F5      0577 JR  SCANLT

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```

E23D      0579 ;
E23D      0580 ;
E23D      0581 ;
E23D      0582 ; CONVERSION ROUTINE
E23D      0583 ;
E23D      0584 ;
E23D      0585 ; THIS ROUTINE SCANS THE ASCII
E23D      0586 ; I/O BUFFER AND CONVERTS THE
E23D      0587 ; ASCII HEX TEXT TO BINARY IN
E23D      0588 ; THE DE REGISTER PAIR. VALUE
E23D      0589 ; IS ROTATED IN THROUGH E, SO
E23D      0590 ; IF ONLY ONE BYTE THEN USE E.
E23D      0591 ;
E23D      0592 ; ERROR FOR INVALID ASCII ROUTES
E23D      0593 ; TO WHAT ERROR ROUTINE.
E23D      0594 ;
E23D      0595 ;
E23D      0596 ;

E23D      0597 CONV: EQU   $      ;SET FOR NUMBER
E23D 11 00 00 0598 LD    DE,0      ;GET CHAR
E240 7E      0599 CONV1: LD    A,(HL)   ;GET CHAR
E241 FE 30      0600 CP    '0'      ;DELIM?
E243 D8      0601 RET   C      ;YES-THRU
E244 23      0602 INC   HL     ;NEXT
E245 FE 47      0603 CP    'F'+1   ;IS IT TOO BIG?
E247 D2 DE E1      0604 JP    NC,ERRPAR ;YES
E24A FE 3A      0605 CP    '9'+1   ;IS IT A #?
E24C 38 07      0606 JR    C,NUMBER ;YES
E24E FE 41      0607 CP    'A'      ;IS IT A LETTER
E250 DA DE E1      0608 JP    C,ERRPAR ;NO!
E253 C6 09      0609 ADD   9      ;MAKE 10-15
E255 07      0610 NUMBER: RLCA      ;SHIFT
E256 07      0611 RLCA      ; TO
E257 07      0612 RLCA      ; LEFT
E258 07      0613 RLCA
E259 06 04      0614 LD    B,4      ;COUNT
E25B 07      0615 CONV2: RLCA      ;INTO CARRY
E25C CB 13      0616 RL    E      ;INTO E
E25E CB 12      0617 RL    D      ; AND D
E260 10 F9      0618 DJNZ  CONV2   ;TILL B=0
E262 18 DC      0619 JR    CONV1   ;TRY AGAIN

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E264      0621 ;
E264      0622 ;
E264      0623 ;
E264      0624 ; NAME FIND ROUTINE
E264      0625 ;
E264      0626 ;
E264      0627 ; THIS ROUTINE FINDS THE ASCII
E264      0628 ; NAME IN I/O BUFFER AND MOVES
E264      0629 ; IT TO CHEAD FILLING WITH SPACES
E264      0630 ; FOR 5 CHARACTERS.
E264      0631 ;
E264      0632 ; EXIT:   Z SET = NO NAME
E264      0633 ;           C SET = BAD NAME
E264      0634 ;
E264      0635 ;
E264      0636 NAMFND: EQU   $
E264      CD 2F E2      0637 CALL  SCANHL ;SKIP COMMAND
E267      C8      0638 RET   Z      ;FLAG SET IF CR
E268      FE 41      0639 CP    'A'   ;IS IT
E26A      D8      0640 RET   C      ;
E26B      FE 5B      0641 CP    'Z'+1 ;A LETTER?
E26D      3F      0642 CCF   ;SET CARRY
E26E      D8      0643 RET   C      ; IF NOT
E26F      E5      0644 PUSH  HL    ;SAVE PNTR
E270      FD E5      0645 PUSH  IY    ;MOVE INDEX
E272      D1      0646 POP   DE    ; TO DE
E273      21 47 00    0647 LD    HL,CHEAD ;HL-OFFSET
E276      19      0648 ADD   HL,DE ;HL-ADDRESS
E277      D1      0649 POP   DE    ;RESTORE PNTR
E278      06 05      0650 LD    B,5   ;5 CHRS
E27A      FE 30      0651 NAMEN1: CP    '0'   ;< 0?
E27C      13      0652 INC   DE    ;NEXT
E27D      30 03      0653 JR    NC,NAMEN2 ;NO-GO ON
E27F      1B      0654 DEC   DE    ;MOVE PNTR BACK
E280      3E 20      0655 LD    A,SPACE ;SPACE FILL
E282      77      0656 NAMEN2: LD    (HL),A ;PUT AWAY
E283      23      0657 INC   HL    ;POINT NEXT
E284      1A      0658 LD    A,(DE) ;GET NEXT
E285      10 F3      0659 DJNZ  NAMEN1 ;GO FOR 5
E287      B7      0660 OR    A     ;REDO FLAGS
E288      EB      0661 EX    DE,HL ;RESTORE HL
E289      C9      0662 RET

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E28A          0664 ;
E28A          0665 ;
E28A          0666 ;
E28A          0667 ; CASSETTE MOTOR CONTROL ROUTINES
E28A          0668 ;
E28A          0669 ;
E28A          0670 ;
E28A          E28A 0671 MOTRON: EQU $ ;
E28A          FD E5 0672 PUSH IY
E28C          CD A2 E1 0673 CALL GETIY
E28F          FD 7E 3D 0674 LD A,(IY+TAPES);GET SPEED
E292          05 0675 DEC B
E293          28 02 0676 JR Z,MOTR01 ;NO
E295          C6 10 0677 ADD 10H
E297          C6 10 0678 MOTR01: ADD 10H
E299          D3 FE 0679 OUT 0FEH,A
E29B          FD 77 45 0680 LD (IY+CMTRFG),A;PUT AWAY
E29E          FD E1 0681 POP IY
E2A0          06 04 0682 DELAY: LD B,4 ;LOOP COUNT
E2A2          E5 0683 DELAY1: PUSH HL ;WE DESTROY
E2A3          21 00 00 0684 DELAY2: LD HL,0 ;CLEAR IT
E2A6          2B 0685 DELAY3: DEC HL
E2A7          7C 0686 LD A,H
E2A8          B5 0687 OR L
E2A9          20 FB 0688 JR NZ,DELAY3 ;LOOP
E2AB          10 F6 0689 DJNZ DELAY2 ;SOME MORE
E2AD          E1 0690 POP HL ;RESTORE
E2AE          C9 0691 RET ;WE'RE THRU
E2AF          0692 ;
E2AF          E2AF 0693 MTROFF: EQU $ ;
E2AF          06 01 0694 LD B,1
E2B1          CD A2 E2 0695 CALL DELAY1
E2B4          FD E5 0696 MTROF1: PUSH IY
E2B6          CD A2 E1 0697 CALL GETIY
E2B9          AF 0698 XOR A
E2BA          D3 FE 0699 OUT 0FEH,A
E2BC          FD 77 45 0700 LD (IY+CMTRFG),A;PUT AWAY
E2BF          FD E1 0701 POP IY
E2C1          C9 0702 RET ;GO BACK
E2C2          0703 ;
E2C2          0704 ; UART EQUATES
E2C2          0705 ;
E2C2          00FD 0706 UARTS: EQU OFDH
E2C2          00FC 0707 UARTE: EQU OFCH
E2C2          0708 ;
E2C2          0709 ;
E2C2          0710 ; NULL ROUTINE
E2C2          0711 ;
E2C2          0712 ;
E2C2          E2C2 0713 NULL: EQU $ ;
E2C2          06 64 0714 LD B,100 ;SET B/#
E2C4          AF 0715 NULL1: XOR A ;FORM NULL
E2C5          CD EE E2 0716 CALL TAPOUT ;SEND IT
E2C8          10 FA 0717 DJNZ NULL1 ;IS B 0?
E2CA          3C 0718 INC A
E2CB          CD EE E2 0719 CALL TAPOUT
E2CE          FD 70 46 0720 LD (IY+CRCBYT),B;CLEAR CRC
E2D1          C9 0721 RET

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```

E2D2          0722 ;
E2D2          0723 ;
E2D2          0724 ; SPACES ROUTINE
E2D2          0725 ;
E2D2          0726 ;
E2D2          E2D2 0727 SPACES: EQU   $
E2D2 3E 20    0728 LD    A,SPACE
E2D4 CD 45 E0 0729 CALL  CHROUT
E2D7 10 F9    0730 DJNZ  SPACES    ;LOOP TINL B=0
E2D9 C9      0731 RET
E2DA          0732 ;
E2DA          0733 ; CASSETTE TAPE INPUT / OUTPUT
E2DA          0734 ;
E2DA          0735 ;
E2DA          0736 ; TAPE BYTE INPUT
E2DA          0737 ;
E2DA          E2DA 0738 TAPEIN: EQU   $
E2DA FD E5    0739 PUSH  IY
E2DC CD A2 E1 0740 CALL  GETIY   ;GO GET IY
E2DF CD D1 EA 0741 TAPIN1: CALL  ESCCHK  ;USER?
E2E2 20 2B    0742 JR    NZ,TAPLVE ;HE WANTS US!
E2E4 DB FD    0743 IN    A,UARTS
E2E6 CB 4F    0744 BIT   1,A
E2E8 28 F5    0745 JR    Z,TAPIN1
E2EA DB FC    0746 IN    A,UARTD
E2EC 18 0F    0747 JR    CRCOMP
E2EE          0748 ;
E2EE          0749 ; TAPE BYTE OUTPUT
E2EE          0750 ;
E2EE          E2EE 0751 TAPOUT: EQU   $
E2EE FD E5    0752 PUSH  IY
E2F0 CD A2 E1 0753 CALL  GETIY   ;GO GET IY
E2F3 F5      0754 PUSH  AF
E2F4 DB FD    0755 TAPOT1: IN    A,UARTS
E2F6 CB 47    0756 BIT   0,A
E2F8 28 FA    0757 JR    Z,TAPOT1
E2FA F1      0758 POP   AF
E2FB D3 FC    0759 OUT   UARTD,A
E2FD          0760 ;
E2FD          0761 ; CRC COMPUTATION ROUTINE
E2FD          0762 ;
E2FD C5      0763 CRCOMP: PUSH  BC    ;WE DESTROY
E2FE F5      0764 PUSH  AF    ;ALSO
E2FF FD 46 46 0765 LD    B,(IY+CRCBYT);GET CRC
E302 90      0766 SUB   B
E303 47      0767 LD    B,A
E304 A8      0768 XOR   B
E305 2F      0769 CPL
E306 90      0770 SUB   B
E307 FD 77 46 0771 LD    (IY+CRCBYT),A
E30A F1      0772 POP   AF
E30B C1      0773 POP   BC    ;RESTORE
E30C FD E1    0774 TAPLV2: POP   IY    ;RESTORE
E30E C9      0775 RET
E30F          0776 ;
E30F          0777 ;
E30F AF      0778 TAPLVE: XOR   A
E310 18 FA    0779 JR    TAPLV2

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E312 0780 ;  
 E312 0781 ;  
 E312 0782 ;  
 E312 0783 ;  
 E312 0784 ; COMMAND TABLE  
 E312 0785 ;  
 E312 0786 ; FORMATED AS FOLLOWS:  
 E312 0787 ; 2 BYTE ASCII COMMAND  
 E312 0788 ; 2 BYTE JUMP ADDRESS  
 E312 0789 ; END BYTE IS 0  
 E312 0790 ;  
 E312 0791 ;  
 E312 0792 TABLE: EQU \$  
 E312 44 55 0793 DB 'DU' ;DUMP FROM MEMORY  
 E314 D3 E4 0794 DW DUMP ;ENTER TO MEMORY  
 E316 45 4E 0795 DB 'EN'  
 E318 38 E5 0796 DW ENTER ;SAVE FILE ON CASSETTE  
 E31A 53 41 0797 DB 'SA'  
 E31C 38 E6 0798 DW SAVE ;LOAD FILE FROM CASS.  
 E31E 4C 4F 0799 DB 'LO'  
 E320 8A E7 0800 DW LOAD ;LIST CASSETTE FILES  
 E322 46 49 0801 DB 'FI'  
 E324 B9 E6 0802 DW FILES ;GO TO PROGRAM  
 E326 47 4F 0803 DB 'GO'  
 E328 97 E5 0804 DW GO ;CREATE BATCH FILE  
 E32A 43 52 0805 DB 'CR'  
 E32C 5C E8 0806 DW CREAT ;SET PARAMETERS  
 E32E 53 45 0807 DB 'SE'  
 E330 A2 E5 0808 DW SET ;MOVE BLOCK MEMORY  
 E332 4D 4F 0809 DB 'MO'  
 E334 62 E5 0810 DW MOVE ;TEST  
 E336 54 45 0811 DB 'TE'  
 E338 A1 E8 0812 DW TEST ;EXECUTE BATCH FILE  
 E33A 42 41 0813 DB 'BA'  
 E33C 58 E8 0814 DW BATCH ;LIST BATCH FILE  
 E33E 4C 49 0815 DB 'LI'  
 E340 84 E8 0816 DW LIST ;CHANGE PROMPT CHAR  
 E342 50 52 0817 DB 'PR'  
 E344 45 E8 0818 DW PRMPTC ;END BATCH MODE  
 E346 4F 56 0819 DB 'OV'  
 E348 D4 E1 0820 DW FINISH ;BRANCH TO PROM PACK  
 E34A 50 50 0821 DB 'PP'  
 E34C 8A E9 0822 DW PROMPK  
 E34E 00 0823 ENDTBL: EQU \$  
 E34E 00 0824 DB 0

E34F	0826 ;
E34F	0827 ;
E34F	0828 ;
E34F	0829 ;
E34F	0830 ;
E34F	0831 ; SET COMMAND TABLE
E34F	0832 ;
E34F	0833 ;
E34F	0834 ;
34F	0835 ;
34F	0836 ;
E34F	0837 SETTBL: EQU \$
34F	0838 ;
34F 54	0839 DB 'T'
350 DE E5	0840 DW TAPE ;SET TAPE RATE
352 53	0841 DW 'S'
353 EA E5	0842 DW SPEED ;SET DISPLAY SPEED
355 58	0843 DW 'X'
356 F2 E5	0844 DW XEQSET ;SET XEQ ADDRESS
E358 46	0845 DW 'F'
E359 EE E5	0846 DW SETFIL ;SET FILE TYPE
E35B 4F	0847 DW 'O'
E35C F9 E5	0848 DW SETOUT ;SET OUTPUT
E35E 49	0849 DW 'I'
E35F 1C E6	0850 DW SETIN ;SET INPUT
E361 00	0851 DB 0

E362	0853 ;		
E362	0854 ;		
E362	0855 ;		
E362	0856 ;		
E362	0857 ;	MESSAGE TABLE	
E362	0858 ;		
E362	0859 ;		
E362	0860 ;		
E362	0861 ;		
E362 0D	0862 HEDING: DB	CR	
E363 45 58 49 44	0863	DB	'EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR'
59 20 53 54			
41 4E 44 41			
52 44 20 4D			
4F 4E 49 54			
4F 52			
E379 0D 0D	0864	DB	CR,CR
E37B 56 45 52 53	0865	DB	'VERSION 1.0'
49 4F 4E 20			
31 2E 30			
E386 0D	0866	DB	CR
E387 43 4F 50 59	0867	DB	'COPYRIGHT (C) 1978 BY '
52 49 47 48			
54 20 28 43			
29 20 31 39			
37 38 20 42			
59 20			
E39D 45 58 49 44	0868	DB	'EXIDY INC.'
59 20 49 4E			
43 2E			
E3A7 0D 0D	0869	DB	CR,CR
E3A9 54 48 45 20	0870	DB	'THE TOP OF RAM IS '
54 4F 50 20			
4F 46 20 52			
41 4D 20 49			
53 20			
E3BB 00	0871	DB	0
E3BC 20 48 45 58	0872 HEAD2: DB	DB	'HEX.'
2E			
E3C1 0D	0873	DB	CR
E3C2 53 54 41 43	0874	DB	'STACK BEGINS FROM ',0
4B 20 42 45			
47 49 4E 53			
20 46 52 4F			
4D 20 00			
E3D5 20 48 45 58	0875 HEAD3: DB	DB	'HEX.'
2E			
E3DA 0D 0D 00	0876	DB	CR,CR,0
E3DD 45 52 52 4F	0877 ;		
52 20 2D 20			
00			
E3E6 49 4E 56 41	0879 IVCMSG: DB	DB	'INVALID COMMAND',0
4C 49 44 20			
43 4F 4D 4D			
41 4E 44 00			
E3F6 49 4E 56 41	0880 IVPMMSG: DB	DB	'INVALID PARAMETER',0
4C 49 44 20			

50 41 52 41					
40 45 54 45					
52 00					
E408 54 41 50 45	0881	CRCMSG: DB	'TAPE CRC ERROR',0		
20 43 52 43					
20 45 52 52					
4F 52 00					
E417	0882	;			
E417 0D	0883	DHEAD: DB	CR		
E418 41 44 44 52	0884	;	DB	'ADDR	0 1 2 3'
20 20 20 30					
20 20 31 20					
20 32 20 20					
33					
E429 20 20 20 34	0885	;	DB	'	4 5 6 7'
20 20 35 20					
20 36 20 20					
37					
E436 20 20 20 38	0886	;	DB	'	8 9 A B'
20 20 39 20					
20 41 20 20					
42					
E443 20 20 20 43	0887	;	DB	'	C D E F'
20 20 44 20					
20 45 20 20					
46					
E450 0D 0D 00	0888	;	DB	CR,CR,0	
E453	0889	;			
E453 0D 0D	0890	FILHD: DB	CR,CR		
E455 4E 41 4D 45	0891	;	DB	'NAME	
20 20 20					
E45C 46 49 4C 45	0892	;	DB	'FILE	
20					
E461 42 4C 43 4B	0893	;	DB	'BLCK ADDR	
20 41 44 44					
52 20					
E46B 47 4F 41 44	0894	;	DB	'GOADDRS'	
44 52 53					
E472 0D 0D 00	0895	;	DB	CR,CR,0	
E475	0896	;			
E475	0897	;			
E475 0D 41 44 44	0898	TESTHD: DB	CR,'ADIR	BIT'	
52 20 20 20					
42 49 54					
E480 20 30 20 20	0899	;	DB	' 0 1	
20 31 20 20					
20					
E489 32 20 20 20	0900	;	DB	' 2 3	
33 20 20 20					
E491 34 20 20 20	0901	;	DB	' 4 5	
35 20 20 20					
E499 36 20 20 20	0902	;	DB	' 6 7',CR,CR,0	
37 0D 0D 00					
E4A1 42 41 44 20	0903	BADMMSG: DB	'BAD	',0	
00					
E4A6 4F 4B 20 20	0904	OKMSG: DB	'OK	',0	
00					
E4AB 20 20 50 41	0905	PSCMSG: DB	' PASS COMPLETED.',CR,CR,0		

53 53 20 43  
4F 4D 50 4C  
45 54 45 44  
2E 0D 0D 00  
E4BF 0906 ;  
E4BF 0D 4C 4F 41 0907 LDGMSG: DB CR,'LOADING -',0  
44 49 4E 47  
20 2D 00  
E4CA 46 4F 55 4E 0908 FNDMSG: DB 'FOUND - ',0  
44 20 2D 20  
00

## EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR SOFTWARE

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E538	0967 ;			
E538	0968 ;			
E538	0969 ;			
E538	0970 ;	ENTER COMMAND		
E538	0971 ;			
E538	0972 ;			
E538	0973 ;			
	E538	0974 ENTER: EQU \$		
E538	CD 05 E2	0975 CALL CRLF	;	NEXT LINE
E53B	CD 2F E2	0976 CALL SCANHL	;	SKIP "EN"
E53E	CA DE E1	0977 JP Z,ERRPAR	;	EOL?
E541	CD 3D E2	0978 CALL CONV	;	GET ADDRESS
E544	CD 0F E2	0979 ENTER1: CALL ADDCOL	;	PRINT ADDRESS
E547	D5	0980 PUSH DE	;	SAVE IT
E548	CD 3A E1	0981 CALL LINEIN	;	GET A LINE
E54B	FD E5	0982 PUSH IY	;	GET BUFFER
E54D	E1	0983 POP HL	;	INTO HL
E54E	D1	0984 POP DE	;	AND ADDRESS
E54F	CD 25 E2	0985 ENTER2: CALL SCAN	;	FIND PARAM
E552	CA 44 E5	0986 JP Z,ENTER1	;	CR-LOOP
E555	FE 2F	0987 CP //	;	END?
E557	C8	0988 RET Z	;	YES
E558	D5	0989 PUSH DE	;	SAVE-CONV DESTROYS
E559	CD 3D E2	0990 CALL CONV	;	MAKE A *
E55C	7B	0991 LD A,E	;	IN A
E55D	D1	0992 POP DE	;	RESTORE
E55E	12	0993 LD (DE),A	;	AND MEM
E55F	13	0994 INC DE	;	NEXT
E560	18 ED	0995 JR ENTER2	;	AGAIN

E562	0997 ;			
E562	0998 ;			
E562	0999 ;			
E562	1000 ;	MOVE BLOCK ROUTINE		
E562	1001 ;			
E562	1002 ;			
E562	1003 ;			
E562	1004 MOVE: EQU \$			
E562	CD 2F E2 1005 CALL SCANHL ;SKIP "MO"			
E565	CA DE E1 1006 JP Z,ERRPAR			
E568	CD 3D E2 1007 CALL CONV			
E568	D5 1008 PUSH DE ;SAVE "FROM"			
E56C	CD 25 E2 1009 CALL SCAN			
E56F	CA DE E1 1010 JP Z,ERRPAR			
E572	CD 3D E2 1011 CALL CONV			
E575	D5 1012 PUSH DE ;SAVE "FROM END"			
E576	CD 25 E2 1013 CALL SCAN			
E579	FE 53 1014 CP 'S' ;SWATH?			
E57B	28 11 1015 JR Z,MOVE2 ;YES-ALL SET!			
E57D	CD 3D E2 1016 CALL CONV ;GET SWATH			
E580	37 1017 SCF ;CLEAR CARRY			
E581	3F 1018 CCF ;GET "FROM END"			
E582	E1 1019 POP HL ;GET "FROM BEG"			
E583	C1 1020 POP BC ;SAVE AGAIN			
E584	C5 1021 PUSH BC ;MAKE SWATH			
E585	ED 42 1022 SBC HL,BC ;MOVE HL			
E587	E5 1023 PUSH HL ; TO BC			
E588	C1 1024 POP BC ;GET "FROM"			
E589	E1 1025 MOVE1: POP HL ;ADJUST			
E58A	03 1026 INC BC ;MOVE 'EM			
E58B	ED B0 1027 LDIR ;			
E58D	C9 1028 RET ;			
E58E	23 1029 MOVE2: INC HL ;SKIP "S"			
E58F	CD 3D E2 1030 CALL CONV ;GET SWATH			
E592	D5 1031 PUSH DE ;MOVE DE			
E593	C1 1032 POP BC ; TO BC			
E594	D1 1033 POP DE ;GET "TO"			
E595	18 F2 1034 JR MOVE1 ;CONTINUE UPSTAIRS			

E597	1036	;
E597	1037	;
E597	1038	;
E597	1039	;
GO COMMAND		
E597	1040	;
E597	1041	;
E597	1042	;
E597	1043	GO: EQU \$
E597	CD 2F E2	1044 CALL SCANHL ;SKIP "GO"
E59A	CA DE E1	1045 JP Z,ERRPAR
E59D	CD 3D E2	1046 CALL CONV ;GET ADDRESS
E5A0	EB	1047 EX DE,HL ;PUT IN HL
E5A1	E9	1048 JP (HL) ;GO TO IT!

E5A2	1050 ;			
E5A2	1051 ;			
E5A2	1052 ;			
E5A2	1053 ;	SET COMMAND		
E5A2	1054 ;			
E5A2	1055 ;			
E5A2	1056 ;			
E5A2	1057 SET: EQU \$			
E5A2 CD 2F E2	1058 CALL SCANHL ;SKIP "SE"			
E5A5 CA DE E1	1059 JP Z,ERRPAR			
E5A8 DD 21 4F E3	1060 LD IX,SETTBL ;POINT SET TABLE			
E5AC DD BE 00	1061 SET1: CP (IX) ;IS IT?			
E5AF 28 11	1062 JR Z,SET2 ;YES-GO SET UP			
E5B1 DD 23	1063 INC IX ;NO-			
E5B3 DD 23	1064 INC IX ; POINT			
E5B5 DD 23	1065 INC IX ; NEXT			
E5B7 F5	1066 PUSH AF ;SAVE CHAR			
E5B8 DD 7E 00	1067 LD A,(IX) ;IS IT			
E5BB B7	1068 OR A ; END?			
E5BC CA DE E1	1069 JP Z,ERRPAR ;YES-INVALID			
E5BF F1	1070 POP AF ;RESTORE			
E5C0 18 EA	1071 JR SET1 ;CONTINUE			
E5C2 23	1072 SET2: INC HL ;SKIP CHAR			
E5C3 CD 25 E2	1073 CALL SCAN ;TO NEXT			
E5C6 FE 3D	1074 CP '=' ;?			
E5C8 C2 DE E1	1075 JP NZ,ERRPAR ;NO-INVALID			
E5C8 23	1076 INC HL ;SKIP "="			
E5CC CD 25 E2	1077 CALL SCAN ;AND DELIMS			
E5CF CA DE E1	1078 JP Z,ERRPAR ;BAD END			
E5D2 FE 47	1079 CP 'G'			
E5D4 30 03	1080 JR NC,SET3			
E5D6 CD 3D E2	1081 CALL CONV ;MAKE FOR SET			
E5D9	1082 SET3: EQU \$			
E5D9 DD 23	1083 INC IX ;FOR MAIN3			
E5DB C3 1C E1	1084 JP MAIN3 ;JUMP FROM TBL			

```

E5DE      1086 ;
E5DE      1087 ;
E5DE      1088 ;      SET VALUE ROUTINES
E5DE      1089 ;
E5DE      1090 ;
E5DE      1091 ;
E5DE      1092 ;      SET TAPE RATE
E5DE      1093 ;
E5DE      E5DE      1094 TAPE: EQU   $
E5DE      7B        1095      LD     A,E
E5DF      B7        1096      OR     A      ;TEST IF ZERO
E5E0      3E 00     1097      LD     A,0      ;SET IN CASE 300 BAUD
E5E2      20 02     1098      JR     NZ,TAPE1 ;GO DO 300 BAUD
E5E4      3E 40     1099      LD     A,40H    ;MAKE 1200 BAUD
E5E6      FD 77 3D   1100 TAPE1: LD     (IY+TAPES),A;PUT AWAY
E5E9      C9        1101      RET
E5EA      1102 ;
E5EA      1103 ;      SET DISPLAY SPEED
E5EA      1104 ;
E5EA      E5EA      1105 SPEED: EQU   $
E5EA      FD 73 3E   1106      LD     (IY+SPEEDS),E
E5ED      C9        1107      RET
E5EE      1108 ;
E5EE      1109 ;      SET CASSETTE FILE TYPE
E5EE      1110 ;
E5EE      E5EE      1111 SETFIL: EQU   $
E5EE      FD 73 4D   1112      LD     (IY+CHEAD+HTYPE),E
E5F1      C9        1113      RET
E5F2      1114 ;
E5F2      1115 ;      SET XEQ ADDRESS
E5F2      1116 ;
E5F2      E5F2      1117 XEQSET: EQU   $
E5F2      FD 73 52   1118      LD     (IY+CHEAD+HSEQ),E
E5F5      FD 72 53   1119      LD     (IY+CHEAD+HSEQ+1),D
E5F8      C9        1120      RET
E5F9      1121 ;
E5F9      1122 ;      SET OUTPUT ADDRESS
E5F9      1123 ;
E5F9      FE 56      1124 SETOUT: CP    'V'
E5FB      20 03      1125      JR     NZ,SETOT1
E5FD      11 18 E0    1126      LD     DE,VIDEO  E01B  27,224
E600      FE 50      1127 SETOT1: CP    'P'
E602      20 03      1128      JR     NZ,SETOT2
E604      11 21 E0    1129      LD     DE,PARLOT E021  33,224
E607      FE 53      1130 SETOT2: CP    'S'
E609      20 03      1131      JR     NZ,SETOT3
E60B      11 12 E0    1132      LD     DE,OUTAPE E012  18,224
E60E      FE 4C      1133 SETOT3: CP    'L'      ;IS IT CENTRONICS
E610      20 03      1134      JR     NZ,SETOT4 ;NO
E612      11 93 E9    1135      LD     DE,CENDRV E993  147,233
E615      FD 73 3F    1136 SETOT4: LD    (IY+OUTADD),E
E618      FD 72 40    1137      LD     (IY+OUTADD+1),D
E61B      C9        1138      RET
E61C      1139 ;
E61C      1140 ;      SET INPUT ADDRESS
E61C      1141 ;
E61C      E61C      1142 SETIN: EQU   $
E61C      FE 4B      1143      CP    'K'

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## EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR SOFTWARE

07/26/78

E61E	20 03	1144	JR	NZ,SETIN1	
E620	11 18 E0	1145	LD	DE,KEYBRD	E018 24,224
E623	FE 50	1146	SETIN1: CP	'P'	
E625	20 03	1147	JR	NZ,SETIN2	
E627	11 1E E0	1148	LD	DE,PARLIN	E01E 30,224
E62A	FE 53	1149	SETIN2: CP	'S'	
E62C	20 03	1150	JR	NZ,SETIN3	
E62E	11 0F E0	1151	LD	DE,INTAPE	E0FF. 15,224
E631	FD 73 41	1152	SETIN3: LD	(IY+INADD),E	
E634	FD 72 42	1153	LD	(IY+INADD+1),D	
E637	C9	1154	RET		

```

E638      1156 ;
E638      1157 ;
E638      1158 ;
E638      1159 ;      SAVE COMMAND
E638      1160 ;
E638      1161 ;
E638      1162 ;
E638      E638      1163 SAVE: EQU   $      ;
E638      CD 64 E2  1164      CALL  NAMFND ;GET NAME
E63B      CA DE E1  1165      JP    Z,ERRPAR ;NO NAME
E63E      DA DE E1  1166      JP    C,ERRPAR ;BAD NAME
E641      CD 32 E2  1167      CALL  SCANLT ;SKIP NAME
E644      CA DE E1  1168      JP    Z,ERRPAR ;EOL
E647      CD 3D E2  1169      CALL  CONV  ;GET BEG ADD
E64A      D5       1170      PUSH  DE    ;SAVE
E64B      FD 73 50  1171      LD    (IY+CHEAD+HADDR),E
E64E      FD 72 51  1172      LD    (IY+CHEAD+HADDR+1),D
E651      CD 25 E2  1173      CALL  SCAN  ;NEXT
E654      CA DE E1  1174      JP    Z,ERRPAR ;NO END ADD
E657      CD 3D E2  1175      CALL  CONV
E65A      EB       1176 SAVBAS: EX    DE,HL  ;SAVE HL
E65B      C1       1177      POP   BC    ;GET BEG
E65C      C5       1178      PUSH  BC    ;RESAVE
E65D      37       1179      SCF
E65E      3F       1180      CCF
E65F      ED 42   1181      SBC   HL,BC ;ADJUST
E661      23       1182      INC   HL    ;SAVE BLK
E662      E5       1183      PUSH  HL    ;SAVE BLK
E663      FD 75 4E  1184      LD    (IY+CHEAD+HSIZE),L
E666      FD 74 4F  1185      LD    (IY+CHEAD+HSIZE+1),H
E669      FD 36 4C 55 1186      LD    (IY+CHEAD+5),55H;MAKE AN EXIDY FILE
E66D      EB       1187      EX    DE,HL
E66E      06 01   1188      LD    B,1    ;DEFAULT
E670      CD 25 E2  1189      CALL  SCAN  ;SKIP TO EOL
E673      28 04   1190      JR    Z,SAVE1
E675      CD 3D E2  1191      CALL  CONV  ;GET UNIT
E678      43       1192      LD    B,E    ; IN B
E679      CD 8A E2  1193 SAVE1: CALL  MOTRON ;TURN ON CAS.
E67C      CD C2 E2  1194      CALL  NULL   ;& NULL IT
E67F      FD E5   1195      PUSH  IY    ;MOVE IY
E681      DD E1   1196      POP   IX    ; TO IX
E683      06 10   1197      LD    B,HEADLN ;HEADER LENGTH
E685      DD 7E 47  1198 SAVE2: LD    A,(IX+CHEAD);GET
E688      CD EE E2  1199      CALL  TAPOUT ;SEND
E68B      DD 23   1200      INC   IX    ;NEXT
E68D      10 F6   1201      DJNZ  SAVE2  ;LOOP FOR HEADER
E68F      CD 9B E8  1202      CALL  WRCRC  ;WRITE CRC
E692      CD C2 E2  1203      CALL  NULL   ;WRITE NULLS AFTER HEADER
E695      D1       1204      POF   DE    ;GET BLOCK SIZE
E696      E1       1205      POP   HL    ;GET BEGINNING ADDRESS
E697      CD A9 E6  1206 SAVE3: CALL  BLKADJ ;DO BLOCK ADJUST
E69A      CA AF E2  1207      JP    Z,MTROFF ;GO TURN OFF IF THRU
E69D      7E       1208 SAVE4: LD    A,(HL)  ;GET BYTE
E69E      CD EE E2  1209      CALL  TAPOUT ;SEND IT
E6A1      23       1210      INC   HL    ;NEXT
E6A2      10 F9   1211      DJNZ  SAVE4  ;LOOP FOR BLOCK
E6A4      CD 9B E8  1212      CALL  WRCRC  ;WRITE CRC
E6A7      18 EE   1213      JR    SAVE3  ;KEEP GOIN'

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E6A9 1214 ;  
E6A9 1215 ; BLOCK ADJUST ROUTIN  
E6A9 1216 ;  
E6A9 1217 BLKADJ: EQU \$  
E6A9 AF 1218 XOR A ;CLEAR A  
E6AA FD 77 46 1219 LD (IY+CRCBYT),A;CLEAR CRC  
E6AD 47 1220 LD B,A ;ALSO B  
E6AE B2 1221 OR D ;IS D ZERO?  
E6AF 20 05 1222 JR NZ,BLKAJ2 ;NO-NORMAL RETURN  
E6B1 B3 1223 OR E ;IS E ZERO?  
E6B2 C8 1224 RET Z ;YES-WE'RE THRU!  
E6B3 43 1225 LD B,E ;DO ADJUSTMENT ON DE  
E6B4 5A 1226 LD E,D  
E6B5 C9 1227 RET  
E6B6 15 1228 BLKAJ2: DEC D ;ONE LESS BLOCK  
E6B7 B7 1229 OR A ;RESET ZERO FLAG  
E6B8 C9 1230 RET ;BYE BYE

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E6B9          1232 ;
E6B9          1233 ;
E6B9          1234 ; FILES COMMAND
E6B9          1235 ;
E6B9          1236 ; LISTS FILES FROM CASSETTE TO
E6B9          1237 ; TERMINAL.
E6B9          1238 ;
E6B9          1239 FILES: EQU   $
E6B9  CD 2F E2 1240      CALL  SCANHL  ;SKIP "FI"
E6BC  06 01   1241      LD    B,1    ;UNIT DEFAULT
E6BE  28 04   1242      JR    Z,FILES1
E6C0  CD 3D E2 1243      CALL  CONV   ;GET UNIT
E6C3  43      1244      LD    B,E    ; IN B
E6C4  21 53 E4 1245 FILES1: LD    HL,FILHD
E6C7  CD BA E1 1246      CALL  MSGOUT ;SEND HEADING
E6CA  CD 8A E2 1247      CALL  MOTRON ;TURN ON!
E6CD  CD 1B E7 1248 FILES2: CALL  GETHED
E6D0  CD DE E6 1249      CALL  HEDPRT ;PRINT HEADER
E6D3  FD 7E 5C 1250      LD    A,(IY+THEAD+5);GET EXIDY FILE CHECK
E6D6  B7      1251      OR    A     ;SET FLAGS
E6D7  28 F4   1252      JR    Z,FILES2 ;DO PROC TECH SKIP
E6D9  CD 34 E7 1253      CALL  SKIPFL ;NEXT FILE
E6DC  18 EF   1254      JR    FILES2
E6DE          1255 ;
E6DE          1256 -----
E6DE          1257 ;
E6DE          1258 ; PRINTS HEADER ON TERMINAL
E6DE          1259 ;
E6DE          1260 ;
E6DE  FD E5   1261 HEDPRT: PUSH  IY
E6E0  DD E1   1262      POP   IX     ;MOVE IY>IX
E6E2  06 05   1263      LD    B,5    ;NAME
E6E4  DD 7E 57 1264 FILES3: LD    A,(IX+THEAD);GET
E6E7  CD 45 E0 1265      CALL  CHRROUT ;SEND
E6EA  DD 23   1266      INC   IX     ;NEXT
E6EC  10 F6   1267      DJNZ  FILES3 ;LOOP FOR 5
E6EE  06 03   1268      LD    B,3    ;3 SPACES
E6F0  CD D2 E2 1269      CALL  SPACES  ;3 SPACES
E6F3  DD 23   1270      INC   IX     ;SKIP OVER ZERO IN HEADER
E6F5  DD 7E 57 1271      LD    A,(IX+THEAD)
E6F8  CD 45 E0 1272      CALL  CHRROUT ;SEND FILE TYPE
E6FB  06 03   1273      LD    B,3    ;3 SPACES
E6FD  CD D2 E2 1274      CALL  SPACES  ;3 SPACES
E700  DD 23   1275      INC   IX     ;NEXT
E702  06 03   1276      LD    B,3    ;THREE ADDRESS
E704  DD 5E 57 1277 FILES4: LD    E,(IX+THEAD)
E707  DD 56 58 1278      LD    D,(IX+THEAD+1);GET ADD
E70A  DD 23   1279      INC   IX
E70C  DD 23   1280      INC   IX     ;SKIP THIS 1
E70E  CD E8 E1 1281      CALL  ADDOUT ;PRINT IT
E711  3E 20   1282      LD    A,SPACE
E713  CD 45 E0 1283      CALL  CHRROUT ;1 SPACE
E716  10 EC   1284      DJNZ  FILES4 ;LOOP FOR 3
E718  C3 05 E2 1285      JP    CRLF   ;NEW LINE

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E71B 1287 ;  
 E71B 1288 ;  
 E71B 1289 ;  
 E71B 1290 ; CASSETTE UTILITY ROUTINES  
 E71B 1291 ;  
 E71B 1292 ;  
 E71B 1293 ;-----  
 E71B 1294 ;  
 E71B 1295 ; GET HEADER  
 E71B 1296 ;  
 E71B 1297 ; LOADS HEADER FROM TAPE TO BUFFER  
 E71B 1298 ;  
 E71B 1299 GETHD: EQU \$  
 E71B CD 59 E7 1300 CALL TAPWT ;SKIP NULLS  
 E71E FD E5 1301 PUSH IY ;MOVE IY  
 E720 DD E1 1302 POP IX ; TO IX  
 E722 06 10 1303 LD B,HEADLN ;GET LENGTH  
 E724 CD DA E2 1304 GETHD1: CALL TAPEIN ;GET BYTE  
 E727 CA D4 E1 1305 JP Z,FINISH ;USER WANTS US  
 E72A DD 77 57 1306 LD (IX+THEAD),A;MOVE IT  
 E72D DD 23 1307 INC IX ;NEXT  
 E72F 10 F3 1308 DJNZ GETHD1 ;LOOP  
 E731 C3 4E E7 1309 JP CKCRC ;CHECK CRC & RETURN  
 E734 1310 ;  
 E734 1311 ;  
 E734 1312 ;-----  
 E734 1313 ;  
 E734 1314 ; SKIP A CASSETTE FILE  
 E734 1315 ;  
 E734 1316 ; THIS ROUTINE SKIPS A FILE ON TAPE  
 E734 1317 ; WITHOUT LOADING IT INTO MEMORY.  
 E734 1318 ;  
 E734 1319 ;  
 E734 1320 SKIPFL: EQU \$  
 E734 CD 59 E7 1321 CALL TAPWT ;WAIT FOR THE NULLS  
 E737 FD 5E 5E 1322 LD E,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE);GET BLK SIZE  
 E73A FD 56 5F 1323 LD D,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE+1)  
 E73D CD A9 E6 1324 SKIPF1: CALL BLKADJ ;GO ADJUST BLOCK  
 E740 C8 1325 RET Z ;THAT ' S ALL!  
 E741 CD DA E2 1326 SKIPF2: CALL TAPEIN ;GET FROM TAPE  
 E744 CA D4 E1 1327 JP Z,FINISH  
 E747 10 F8 1328 DJNZ SKIPF2 ;FOR ENTIRE BLOCK  
 E749 CD 4E E7 1329 CALL CKCRC ;CHECK CRC  
 E74C 18 EF 1330 JR SKIPF1 ;MORE-  
 E74E 1331 ;  
 E74E 1332 ; CHECK CRC ON TAPE  
 E74E 1333 ;  
 E74E 1334 CKCRC: EQU \$  
 E74E FD 46 46 1335 LD B,(IY+CRCBYT)  
 E751 CD DA E2 1336 CALL TAPEIN  
 E754 B8 1337 CP B  
 E755 C2 E3 E1 1338 JP NZ,ERRCRC  
 E758 C9 1339 RET

E759 1341 ;  
E759 1342 ;  
E759 1343 ;  
E759 1344 ; TAPE WAIT ROUTINE  
E759 1345 ;  
E759 1346 ; THIS ROUTINE WAITS FOR TEN NULLS  
E759 1347 ; FOLLOWED BY OTHER NULLS TILL A 1  
E759 1348 ;  
E759 1349 TAPWT: EQU \$  
E759 C5 1350 PUSH BC ;WE DESTROY  
E75A 06 0A 1351 TAPWT1: LD B,10  
E75C CD DA E2 1352 TAPWT2: CALL TAPEIN  
E75F CA D4 E1 1353 JP Z,FINISH  
E762 B7 1354 OR A ;IS IT A NULL?  
E763 20 F5 1355 JR NZ,TAPWT1 ;NO-START OVER  
E765 10 F5 1356 DJNZ TAPWT2 ;LOOP FOR 10  
E767 CD DA E2 1357 TAPWT3: CALL TAPEIN  
E76A CA D4 E1 1358 JP Z,FINISH  
E76D FE 01 1359 CP 1 ;A ONE?  
E76F 20 F6 1360 JR NZ,TAPWT3  
E771 FD 70 46 1361 LD (IY+CRCBYT),B;CLEAR CRC  
E774 C1 1362 POP BC  
E775 C9 1363 RET  
E776 1364 ;  
E776 1365 ;-----  
E776 1366 ;  
E776 1367 ;  
E776 1368 ; PARALLEL I/O ROUTINES  
E776 1369 ;  
E776 1370 ;  
E776 E776 1371 PARIN: EQU \$  
E776 DB FE 1372 IN A,0FEH  
E778 CB 7F 1373 BIT 7,A  
E77A 28 FA 1374 JR Z,PARIN  
E77C DB FF 1375 IN A,OFFH  
E77E C9 1376 RET  
E77F 1377 ;  
E77F E77F 1378 PAROUT: EQU \$  
E77F F5 1379 PUSH AF  
E780 DB FE 1380 PAROT1: IN A,0FEH  
E782 CB 77 1381 BIT 6,A  
E784 28 FA 1382 JR Z,PAROT1  
E786 F1 1383 POP AF  
E787 D3 FF 1384 OUT OFFH,A  
E789 C9 1385 RET

E78A	1387 ;		
E78A	1388 ;		
E78A	1389 ;		
E78A	1390 ;	LOAD COMMAND	
E78A	1391 ;		
E78A	1392 ;		
E78A	1393 ;		
E78A	1394 LOAD: EQU \$		
E78A CD 2F E2	1395 CALL SCANHL	SKIP "LO"	
E78D 2B	1396 LOAD1: DEC HL	CHK FOR "G"	
E78E 7E	1397 LD A,(HL)		
E78F FE 30	1398 CP '0'		
E791 38 FA	1399 JR C,LOAD1	SKIP DELIMS	
E793 FE 47	1400 CP 'G'	IS IT A "G"	
E795 F5	1401 PUSH AF	SAVE TEST FLGS	
E796 CD 64 E2	1402 CALL NAMFND	GET NAME	
E799 F5	1403 LODBAS: PUSH AF	SAVE ALSO	
E79A 06 01	1404 LD B,1	DEFAULT UNIT	
E79C F5	1405 PUSH AF	FOR LATER	
E79D 28 19	1406 JR Z,LOAD3	GO LOAD	
E79F F1	1407 POP AF	DON'T NEED	
E7A0 38 07	1408 JR C,LOAD2		
E7A2 CD 32 E2	1409 CALL SCANLT	SKIP NAME	
E7A5 F5	1410 PUSH AF		
E7A6 28 10	1411 JR Z,LOAD3	GO LOAD	
E7A8 F1	1412 POP AF		
E7A9 CD 3D E2	1413 LOAD2: CALL CONV	MAKE UNIT	
E7AC 43	1414 LD B,E	; IN B	
E7AD CD 25 E2	1415 CALL SCAN	SKIP OVER	
E7B0 F5	1416 PUSH AF	SAVE FLAGS	
E7B1 28 05	1417 JR Z,LOAD3	GO LOAD IF EOL	
E7B3 C5	1418 PUSH BC		
E7B4 CD 3D E2	1419 CALL CONV		
E7B7 C1	1420 POP BC	RESTORE	
E7B8 CD 05 E2	1421 LOAD3: CALL CRLF	START WITH FRESH LINE	
E7B9 CD 8A E2	1422 CALL MOTRON	WHAT A TURN ON!	
E7BE D5	1423 LOAD3A: PUSH DE	LOAD ADDRESS	
E7BF CD 1B E7	1424 CALL GETHED	GET HEADER	
E7C2 FD 7E 5C	1425 LD A,(IY+THEAD+5)	GET EXIDY FILE CHECK	
E7C5 B7	1426 OR A	SET FLAGS	
E7C6 28 0B	1427 JR Z,LOAD3B	NO PRINTING FOR PT	
E7C8 E5	1428 PUSH HL	WE NEED RIGHT NOW!	
E7C9 21 CA E4	1429 LD HL,FNDMSG	POINT TO "FOUND -"	
E7CC CD BA E1	1430 CALL MSGOUT	PRINT IT	
E7CF CD DE E6	1431 CALL HEDPRT	PRINT TAPE HEADER	
E7D2 E1	1432 POP HL	GET BACK	
E7D3 D1	1433 LOAD3B: POP DE	RESTORE ADD	
E7D4 F1	1434 POP AF	FLAGS	
E7D5 F5	1435 PUSH AF		
E7D6 20 06	1436 JR NZ,LOAD5	ADD IN HEADER	
E7D8 FD 5E 60	1437 LD E,(IY+THEAD+HADDR)	GET ADD	
E7DB FD 56 61	1438 LD D,(IY+THEAD+HADDR+1)		
E7DE E1	1439 LOAD5: POP HL		
E7DF F1	1440 POP AF	NAME?	
E7E0 F5	1441 PUSH AF	PUT BACK	
E7E1 E5	1442 PUSH HL	DITTO	
E7E2 28 14	1443 JR Z,LOAD7	NOPE-GO LOAD	
E7E4 38 12	1444 JR C,LOAD7		

E7E6	FD E5	1445	PUSH	IY	PUT IY
E7E8	DD E1	1446	POP	IX	; IN IX
E7EA	06 05	1447	LD	B,5	;NAME LNGTH
E7EC	DD 7E 47	1448 LOAD6:	LD	A,(IX+CHEAD)	;GET
E7EF	DD BE 57	1449	CP	(IX+THEAD)	;SAME?
E7F2	DD 23	1450	INC	IX	;NEXT
E7F4	20 49	1451	JR	NZ,LOADSK	;GO SKIP
E7F6	10 F4	1452	DJNZ	LOAD6	;KEEP GOIN
E7F8	FD 7E 5C	1453 LOAD7:	LD	A,(IY+THEAD+5)	;GET EXIDY FILE CH
E7FB	B7	1454	OR	A	;SET FLAGS
E7FC	28 09	1455	JR	Z,LOAD7A	;NO PRINTING FOR PT
E7FE	21 BF E4	1456	LD	HL,LDGMSG	;POINT TO "LOADING -"
E801	CD BA E1	1457	CALL	MSGOUT	;PRINT IT
E804	CD 59 E7	1458	CALL	TAPWT	;WAIT FOR NULLS
E807	EB	1459 LOAD7A:	EX	DE,HL	;FLIP 'EM
E808	FD 5E 5E	1460	LD	E,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE)	;GET BLK
E80B	FD 56 5F	1461	LD	D,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE+1)	
E80E	CD A9 E6	1462 LOAD8:	CALL	BLKADJ	;ADJUST BLOCK
E811	28 0F	1463	JR	Z,LOAD10	;THRU
E813	CD DA E2	1464 LOAD9:	CALL	TAPEIN	;GET BYTE
E816	CA D4 E1	1465	JP	Z,FINISH	;USER WANTS US
E819	77	1466	LD	(HL),A	;PUT AWAY
E81A	23	1467	INC	HL	;NEXT
E81B	10 F6	1468	DJNZ	LOAD9	;DO ALL BLOCKS
E81D	CD 4E E7	1469	CALL	CKCRC	;CHECK CRC
E820	18 EC	1470	JR	LOAD8	;LOOP FOR ALL BLOCKS
E822	CD AF E2	1471 LOAD10:	CALL	MTROFF	;SHUT UP
E825	21 53 E4	1472	LD	HL,FILHD	;POINT TO HEADING
E828	CD BA E1	1473	CALL	MSGOUT	;PRINT IT
E82B	CD DE E6	1474	CALL	HDPRT	;GO PRINT HEADER
E82E	F1	1475	POP	AF	
E82F	F1	1476	POP	AF	
E830	F1	1477	POP	AF	
E831	C0	1478	RET	NZ	;WE'RE THRU
E832	FD 7E 5D	1479	LD	A,(IY+THEAD+HTYPE)	;GET FILE TYPE
E835	E6 80	1480	AND	80H	;DATA FILE?
E837	C0	1481	RET	NZ	;YES! GO BACK
E838	FD 6E 62	1482	LD	L,(IY+THEAD+HSEQ)	;GET XEQ ADDR
E838	FD 66 63	1483	LD	H,(IY+THEAD+HSEQ+1)	
E83E	E9	1484	JP	(HL)	;GO DO IT!!
E83F	CD 34 E7	1485 LOADSK:	CALL	SKIFL	;GO OVER IT!
E842	C3 BE E7	1486	JP	LOAD3A	

## EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR SOFTWARE

07/26/78

E845 1488 ;  
E845 1489 ;  
E845 1490 ;  
E845 1491 ; CHANGE PROMPT CHARACTER COMMAND  
E845 1492 ;  
E845 1493 ;  
E845 1494 ;  
E845 1495 PRMPTC: EQU \$  
E845 FD E5 1496 PUSH IY  
E847 E1 1497 POP HL  
E848 7E 1498 PRMP1: LD A,(HL)  
E849 FE 0D 1499 CP CR  
E84B CA DE E1 1500 JP Z,ERRPAR  
E84E FE 3D 1501 CP '='  
E850 23 1502 INC HL  
E851 20 F5 1503 JR NZ,PRMP1  
E853 7E 1504 LD A,(HL)  
E854 FD 77 44 1505 LD (IY+PROMPT),A  
E857 C9 1506 RET  
E858 1507 ;  
E858 1508 ;-----  
E858 1509 ;  
E858 1510 ;  
E858 1511 ;  
E858 1512 ; BATCH COMMAND  
E858 1513 ;  
E858 1514 ;  
E858 E858 1515 BATCH: EQU \$  
E858 FD 70 43 1516 LD (IY+BATCHF),B;SET FLAG  
E858 C9 1517 RET

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E85C      1519 ;
E85C      1520 ;
E85C      1521 ;
E85C      1522 ;      CREAT BATCH FILE COMMAND
E85C      1523 ;
E85C      1524 ;
E85C      1525 ;
E85C      E85C      1526 CREAT: EQU   $
E85C      3E 2A      1527 LD    A,'*'
E85E      CD 45 E0      1528 CALL  CHRROUT
E861      CD 3A E1      1529 CALL  LINEIN   ;GET A LINE
E864      FD E5      1530 PUSH  IY      ;MOVE IY
E866      E1      1531 POP   HL      ; TO HL
E867      7E      1532 LD    A,(HL)
E868      FE 0D      1533 CP    CR      ;SEE IF END
E86A      C8      1534 RET   Z       ;YES!
E86B      06 01      1535 LD    B,1
E86D      CD 8A E2      1536 CALL  MOTRON   ;TURN ON
E870      CD C2 E2      1537 CALL  NULL     ;SEND NULLS
E873      7E      1538 CREAT1: LD    A,(HL) ;GET
E874      23      1539 INC   HL     ;NEXT
E875      CD EE E2      1540 CALL  TAPOUT   ;SEND
E878      FE 0D      1541 CP    CR      ;END?
E87A      20 F7      1542 JR    NZ,CREAT1 ;NO
E87C      CD 9B E8      1543 CALL  WRCRC    ;WRITE CRC
E87F      CD AF E2      1544 CALL  MTROFF   ;OFF
E882      18 D8      1545 JR    CREAT   ;CONTINUE
E884      1546 ;
E884      1547 -----
E884      1548 ;
E884      1549 ;
E884      1550 ;      LIST BATCH FILE COMMAND
E884      1551 ;
E884      1552 ;
E884      1553 ;
E884      E884      1554 LIST: EQU   $
E884      06 01      1555 LD    B,1
E886      CD 8A E2      1556 CALL  MOTRON   ;TURN ON
E889      CD 05 E2      1557 LIST1: CALL  CRLF    ;NEW LINE
E88C      CD 59 E7      1558 CALL  TAPWT    ;WAIT FOR NULLS
E88F      CD DA E2      1559 LIST3: CALL  TAPEIN   ;GET
E892      FE 0D      1560 CP    CR      ;IS IT?
E894      28 F3      1561 JR    Z,LIST1   ;YES!
E896      CD 45 E0      1562 CALL  CHRROUT  ;PRINT IT
E899      18 F4      1563 JR    LIST3    ;CONTINUE
E89B      1564 ;
E89B      1565 ;      WRITE CRC TO TAPE
E89B      1566 ;
E89B      E89B      1567 WRCRC: EQU   $
E89B      FD 7E 46      1568 LD    A,(IY+CRCBYT)
E89E      C3 EE E2      1569 JP    TAPOUT   ;GO WRITE & RETURN

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E8A1	1571	;		
E8A1	1572	;		
E8A1	1573	;		
E8A1	1574	;	MEMORY TEST COMMAND	
E8A1	1575	;		
E8A1	1576	;		
E8A1	1577	;		
E8A1	1578	TEST:	EQU	\$
E8A1	CD 2F E2	1579	CALL	SCANHL ;SKIP 'TE'
E8A4	CA DE E1	1580	JP	Z,ERRPAR
E8A7	CD 3D E2	1581	CALL	CONV ;GET FROM
E8AA	D5	1582	PUSH	DE ;AND SAVE IT
E8AB	CD 25 E2	1583	CALL	SCAN ;SKIP DELIMS
E8AE	CA DE E1	1584	JP	Z,ERRPAR
E8B1	CD 3D E2	1585	CALL	CONV ;GET TO
E8B4	D5	1586	PUSH	DE ;SAVE TO
E8B5	CD 25 E2	1587	CALL	SCAN ;SEE IF CONTINUOUS
E8B8	D1	1588	POP	DE
E8B9	E1	1589	POP	HL ;GET FROM STACK
E8BA	01 01 00	1590	LD	BC,1 ;SET PASS COUNTER
E8BD	FE 43	1591	TEST1:	CP 'C' ;SET CONTINUOUS FLAGS
E8BF	F5	1592	PUSH	AF ; IN STACK
E8C0	D5	1593	PUSH	DE ;PUT BACK TO & FROM
E8C1	E5	1594	PUSH	HL
E8C2	C5	1595	PUSH	BC
E8C3	06 00	1596	LD	B,0 ;CREATE MASK
E8C5	08	1597	EX	AF,AF'
E8C6	AF	1598	XOR	A
E8C7	08	1599	EX	AF,AF'
E8C8	CD 2F E9	1600	TEST2:	REGRST
E8CB	70	1601	STUFF1:	LD (HL),B ;PUT MASK IN MEM
E8CC	23	1602	INC	HL ;NEXT MEMORY
E8CD	CD 3C E9	1603	CALL	ENDCK ;SEE IF THRU
E8D0	20 F9	1604	JR	NZ,STUFF1 ;GO ON IF NOT!
SD2	CD D1 EA	1605	CALL	QUIK ;SEE IF USER WANTS US
SD5	CD 81 E9	1606	CALL	STARPT ;PRINT "*"
E8D8	C2 D4 E1	1607	JF	NZ,FINISH ;GO TO HIM IF SO
E8DB	CD 2F E9	1608	CALL	REGRST ;GET TO & FROM
E8DE	78	1609	CHECK1:	LD A,B
E8DF	BE	1610	CP	(HL) ;IS IT OK?
E8E0	C4 42 E9	1611	CALL	NZ,BADBYT ;NO-GO SAY SO!
E8E3	23	1612	INC	HL ;NEXT ONE
E8E4	CD 3C E9	1613	CALL	ENDCK ;END?
E8E7	20 F5	1614	JR	NZ,CHECK1 ;NO!
E8E9	CD 85 E9	1615	CALL	STARPT2 ;ERASE "*"
E8EC	04	1616	INC	B ;NEW MASK
E8ED	20 D9	1617	JR	NZ,TEST2 ;CONTINUE FOR 255
E8EF	0E 00	1618	LD	C,0 ;CREATE MASK
E8F1	41	1619	TEST3:	LD B,C ;PUT IN PROPER PLACE
E8F2	CD 2F E9	1620	CALL	REGRST
E8F5	70	1621	STUFF3:	LD (HL),B
E8F6	23	1622	INC	HL ;NEXT
E8F7	04	1623	INC	B ;SHIFT MASK
E8F8	CD 3C E9	1624	CALL	ENDCK ;END?
E8FB	20 F8	1625	JR	NZ,STUFF3 ;NO
E8FD	41	1626	LD	B,C ;RESET
E8FE	CD D1 EA	1627	CALL	QUIK ;IS HE THERE?
E901	CD 81 E9	1628	CALL	STARPT ;PRINT "*"

E904	C2 D4 E1	1629	JP	NZ,FINISH ;YES-GO TO HIM!
E907	CD 2F E9	1630	CALL	REGRST
E90A	78	1631	CHECK3: LD	A,B
E90B	BE	1632	CP	(HL) ;IS IT OK?
E90C	C4 42 E9	1633	CALL	NZ,BADBYT ;NO!
E90F	23	1634	INC	HL ;NEXT
E910	04	1635	INC	B ;MASK TOO
E911	CD 3C E9	1636	CALL	ENDCK ;THRU?
E914	20 F4	1637	JR	NZ,CHECK3 ;NO
E916	CD 85 E9	1638	CALL	STARP2 ;ERASE '*'
E919	0C	1639	INC	C
E91A	20 D5	1640	JR	NZ,TEST3
E91C		1641 ;		
E91C	D1	1642	POP	DE ;GET PASS COUNT
E91D	D5	1643	PUSH	DE ;NOW-MOVE IT TO BC
E91E	C1	1644	POP	BC
E91F	CD 0F E2	1645	CALL	ADDCOL ;PRINT PASS #
E922	21 AB E4	1646	LD	HL,PSCMSG ;PRINT PASS MESSAGE
E925	CD BA E1	1647	CALL	MSGOUT
E928	E1	1648	POP	HL ;GET EVERYTHING OFF ST
E929	D1	1649	POP	DE
E92A	F1	1650	POP	AF
E92B	C0	1651	RET	NZ ;NOT CONTINUOUS
E92C	03	1652	INC	BC ;NEW PASS
E92D	18 8E	1653	JR	TEST1 ;GO START OVER
E92F		1654 ;		
E92F		1655 ;		TEST PROGRAM UTILITIES
E92F		1656 ;		
E92F		1657 ;		
	E92F	1658	REGRST: EQU	\$ ;SAVE REGISTERS.
E92F	D9	1659	EXX	
E930	E1	1660	POP	HL ;GET RET ADDRESS
E931	D1	1661	POP	DE ;TWICE
E932	D9	1662	EXX	;POINT OUR REGS
E933	E1	1663	POP	HL
E934	D1	1664	POP	DE
E935	D5	1665	PUSH	DE ;PUT BACK
E936	E5	1666	PUSH	HL
E937	D9	1667	EXX	
E938	D5	1668	PUSH	DE ;PUT BACK RETURNS
E939	E5	1669	PUSH	HL
E93A	D9	1670	EXX	
E93B	C9	1671	RET	
E93C		1672 ;		
	E93C	1673	ENDCK: EQU	\$
E93C	7A	1674	LD	A,D
E93D	BC	1675	CP	H
E93E	C0	1676	RET	NZ
E93F	7B	1677	LD	A,E
E940	BD	1678	CP	L
E941	C9	1679	RET	
E942		1680 ;		
	E942	1681	BADBYT: EQU	\$ ;GET FHEADING FLAGS
E942	08	1682	EX	AF,AF'
E943	20 0B	1683	JR	NZ,BADB2 ;GO AROUND HEADING
E945	E5	1684	PUSH	HL ;WE NEED
E946	21 75 E4	1685	LD	HL,TESTHD ;POINT HEADING
E949	CD BA E1	1686	CALL	MSGOUT ;PRINT IT

E94C	E1,	1687	POP	HL	
E94D	3E 55	1688	LD	A,55H	;SET HEADING FLAGS
E94F	B7	1689	OR	A	;SET THOSE FLAGS!
E950	08	1690	BADB2:	EX AF,AF'	;PUT IT BACK!
E951	C5	1691	PUSH	BC	
E952	D5	1692	PUSH	DE	;I NEED DE
E953	EB	1693	EX	DE,HL	; FOR HL
E954	CD D1 EA	1694	CALL	QUIK	;SEE IF HE'S THERE
E957	C2 D4 E1	1695	JP	NZ,FINISH	;YEP-GO TO HIM
E95A	CD 0F E2	1696	CALL	ADDCOL	;PRINT ADDRESS
E95D	06 05	1697	LD	B,5	;PRINT 5 SPACES
E95F	CD D2 E2	1698	CALL	SPACES	
E962	EB	1699	EX	DE,HL	
E963	D1	1700	POP	DE	;RESTORE EVERYTHING
64	OE 01	1701	LD	C,1	;CREATE MASK
766	7E	1702	BADB2:	LD A,(HL)	
E967	A8	1703	XOR	B	;SET ERROR BITS
E968	A1	1704	AND	C	;PEEL OFF CURRENT BITS
E969	E5	1705	PUSH	HL	;I NEED
E96A	20 10	1706	JR	NZ,BADB1	
E96C	21 A6 E4	1707	LD	HL,OKMSG	
E96F	CD BA E1	1708	BADB3:	CALL MSGOUT	;PRINT MESSAGE
E972	E1	1709	POP	HL	;RESTORE
E973	CB 21	1710	SLA	C	;ROTATE MASK
E975	30 EF	1711	JR	NC,BADB2	;LOOP TILL ROTATE THRU
E977	C1	1712	POP	BC	;RESTORE "C"
E978	CD 05 E2	1713	CALL	CRLF	;NEW LINE!
E97B	C9	1714	RET		
E97C	21 A1 E4	1715	BADB1:	LD HL,BADMMSG	;POINT BAD MSG
E97F	18 EE	1716	JR	BADB3	;PRINT IT UP THERE!
	E981	1717	STARPT:	EQU \$	
E981	3E 2A	1718	LD	A,'*'	
E983	18 02	1719	JR	STARP3	;GO PRINT IT
E985	3E 08	1720	STARP2:	LD A,CNTRLH	;FORM BACKSPACE
E987	C3 0C EO	1721	STARP3:	JP SEND	;GO PRINT IT & RET

E98A 1723 ;  
E98A 1724 ;  
E98A 1725 ;  
E98A 1726 ; PROM PACK COMMAND  
E98A 1727 ;  
E98A 1728 ;  
E98A 1729 ;  
E98A 1730 PROMPK: EQU \$  
E98A CD 2F E2 1731 CALL SCANHL ;SKIP "PP"  
E98D C2 FD DF 1732 PROMP1: JP NZ,PCOLD ;COLD START  
E990 C3 FA DF 1733 JP PWARM ;WARM START  
E993 1734 ;  
E993 1735 ; PROM PACK EQUATES  
E993 1736 ;  
DFFD 1737 PCOLD: EQU 0DFFDH  
DFFA 1738 PWARM: EQU 0DFFAH  
E993 1739 ;  
E993 1740 ;  
E993 1741 ;  
E993 1742 ;  
E993 1743 ;  
E993 1744 ; CENTRONICS PRINTER DRIVER  
E993 1745 ;  
E993 1746 ;  
E993 1747 CENDRV: EQU \$  
E993 1748 ;  
E993 F5 1749 PUSH AF  
E994 CD 1B E0 1750 CALL VIDEO  
E997 FE 0A 1751 CP LF  
E999 28 14 1752 JR Z,CENGBK  
E99B F5 1753 PUSH AF  
E99C DB FF 1754 CENBSY: IN A,OFFH  
E99E CB 7F 1755 BIT 7,A  
E9A0 20 FA 1756 JR NZ,CENBSY  
E9A2 F1 1757 POP AF  
E9A3 F6 80 1758 OR 80H  
E9A5 D3 FF 1759 OUT OFFH,A  
E9A7 E6 7F 1760 AND 7FH  
E9A9 D3 FF 1761 OUT OFFH,A  
E9AB F6 80 1762 OR 80H  
E9AD D3 FF 1763 OUT OFFH,A  
E9AF F1 1764 CENGBK: POP AF  
E9B0 C9 1765 RET

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E9B1      1767 ;
E9B1      1768 ;
E9B1      1769 ;
E9B1      1770 ;      VIDEO DRIVER ROUTINES
E9B1      1771 ;
E9B1      1772 ;
E9B1      1773 ;
E9B1      1774 ;      INITIALIZE VIDEO BOARD
E9B1      1775 ;
E9B1      E9B1      1776 VIDINT: EQU   $
E9B1 21 80 F0 1777 LD    HL,VID
E9B4 3E F8 1778 LD    A,TOPHRG
E9B6 36 20 1779 CLR1: LD    (HL),SPACE
E9B8 23 1780 INC   HL
E9B9 BC 1781 CP    H
E9B9 20 FA 1782 JR    NZ,CLR1
E9BC 65 1783 LD    H,L
E9BD FD 75 68 1784 LD    (IY+LINE),L
E9C0 FD 74 69 1785 LD    (IY+LINE+1),H
E9C3 FD 75 6A 1786 LD    (IY+CHR),L
E9C6 FD 74 6B 1787 LD    (IY+CHR+1),H
E9C9 CD 10 EB 1788 CALL  WCSET ;MOVE USER CHR SET
E9CC      1789 ;
E9CC      1790 ;      WRITE CURSOR ROUTINE
E9CC      1791 ;
E9CC      E9CC      1792 WCUR: EQU   $
E9CC CD D6 E9 1793 CALL  PTRSET
E9CF 7E 1794 LD    A,(HL)
E9D0 FD 77 67 1795 LD    (IY+VIDHLD),A
E9D3 36 5F 1796 LD    (HL),05FH
E9D5 C9 1797 RET
E9D6      1798 ;
E9D6      1799 ;      SET CURSOR POINTER ROUTINE
E9D6      1800 ;
E9D6      E9D6      1801 PTRSET: EQU   $
E9D6 21 80 F0 1802 LD    HL,VID
E9D9 FD 5E 68 1803 LD    E,(IY+LINE)
E9DC FD 56 69 1804 LD    D,(IY+LINE+1)
E9DF 19 1805 ADD   HL,DE
E9E0 FD 5E 6A 1806 LD    E,(IY+CHR)
E9E3 FD 56 6B 1807 LD    D,(IY+CHR+1)
E9E6 19 1808 ADD   HL,DE
E9E7 C9 1809 RET
E9E8      1810 ;
E9E8      1811 ;      REPLACE CHARACTER UNDER CURSOR
E9E8      1812 ;
E9E8      E9E8      1813 REC: EQU   $
E9E8 CD D6 E9 1814 CALL  PTRSET
E9EB FD 7E 67 1815 LD    A,(IY+VIDHLD)
E9EE 77 1816 LD    (HL),A
E9EF C9 1817 RET

```

E9F0	1819 ;		
E9F0	1820 ;		
E9F0	1821 ;		
E9F0	1822 ;	VIDEO DRIVER ENTRY POINT	
E9F0	1823 ;		
E9F0	1824 ;		
E9F0	1825 ;		
E9F0 E9F0	1826 CHROT1: EQU \$		
E9F0 FD E5	1827 PUSH IY		
E9F2 CD A2 E1	1828 CALL GETIY		
E9F5 F5	1829 PUSH AF		
E9F6 C5	1830 PUSH BC		
E9F7 D5	1831 PUSH DE		
E9F8 E5	1832 PUSH HL		
E9F9 4F	1833 LD C,A		
E9FA CD E8 E9	1834 CALL REC ;REPLACE CURSOR		
E9FD 79	1835 LD A,C		
E9FE FE 0C	1836 CP OCH ;FORM FEED		
EA00 28 43	1837 JR Z,FRMFED		
EA02 FE 0D	1838 CP CR ;CAR RET		
EA04 28 44	1839 JR Z,CARRET		
EA06 FE 0A	1840 CP LF ;LINE FEED		
EA08 28 45	1841 JR Z,LINFED		
EA0A FE 17	1842 CP CNTRLW		
EA0C CA A3 EA	1843 JP Z,CURUP		
EA0F FE 1A	1844 CP CNTRLZ		
EA11 28 3C	1845 JR Z,LINFED		
EA13 FE 01	1846 CP CNTRLA		
EA15 CA BA EA	1847 JP Z,CURLFT		
EA18 FE 13	1848 CP CNTRLS		
EA1A 28 18	1849 JR Z,CURRGTE		
EA1C FE 08	1850 CP CNTRLH ;BACKSPACE?		
EA1E 28 72	1851 JR Z,BAKSPC		
EA20 FE 11	1852 CP CNTRLQ ;HOME?		
EA22 CA C3 EA	1853 JP Z,HOMECA		
EA25 FE 20	1854 CP SPACE		
EA27 30 0A	1855 JR NC,OKDATA		
EA29 CD CC E9	1856 CALL WCUR		
EA2C	1857 ;		
EA2C EA2C	1858 RETURN: EQU \$		
EA2C E1	1859 POP HL		
EA2D D1	1860 POP DE		
EA2E C1	1861 POP BC		
EA2F F1	1862 POP AF		
EA30 FD E1	1863 POP IY		
EA32 C9	1864 RET		
EA33	1865 ;		
EA33	1866 ; DATA OK FOR DISPLAY		
EA33	1867 ;		
EA33 EA33	1868 OKDATA: EQU \$		
EA33 71	1869 LD (HL),C		
EA34 EA34	1870 CURRGTE: EQU \$		
EA34 13	1871 INC DE		
EA35 7B	1872 LD A,E		
EA36 E6 3F	1873 AND 3FH		
EA38 28 06	1874 JR Z,NXLOC		
EA3A FD 73 6A	1875 OKDAT1: LD (IY+CHR),E		
EA3D FD 72 6B	1876 LD (IY+CHR+1),D		

```

EA40 CD CC E9      1877 NXLOC: CALL  WCUR
EA43 18 E7      1878      JR   RETURN
EA45
EA45      1879 ;
EA45      1880 ; FORM FEED
EA45      1881 ;
EA45 EA45      1882 FRMFED: EQU   $
EA45 CD B1 E9      1883      CALL  VIDINT
EA48 18 E2      1884      JR   RETURN
AAA
EA4A      1885 ;
EA4A      1886 ; CARRIAGE RETURN
EA4A      1887 ;
EA4A EA4A      1888 CARRET: EQU   $
EA4A 11 00 00      1889      LD   DE,0
EA4D 18 EB      1890      JR   OKDAT1
EA4F
EA4F      1891 ;
EA4F      1892 ; LINE FEED ROUTINE
EA4F      1893 ;
EA4F EA4F      1894 LINFED: EQU   $
EA4F FD 5E 68      1895      LD   E,(IY+LINE)
EA52 FD 56 69      1896      LD   D,(IY+LINE+1)
EA55 7B
EA56 E6 C0      1897      LD   A,E
EA58 CB 07      1898      AND  0COH
EA5A CB 07      1899      RLC  A
EA5C CB 22      1900      RLC  A
EA5E CB 22      1901      SLA  D
EA5E CB 22      1902      SLA  D
EA60 R2
EA61 FE 1D      1903      OR   D
EA63 28 15      1904      CP   1DH
EA63 28 15      1905      JR   Z,LLN
EA65 FD 6E 68      1906      LD   L,(IY+LINE)
EA68 FD 66 69      1907      LD   H,(IY+LINE+1)
EA6B 11 40 00      1908      LD   DE,64
EA6E 19
A6F FD 75 68      1909      ADD  HL,DE
A6F FD 75 68      1910      LD   (IY+LINE),L
A72 FD 74 69      1911      LD   (IY+LINE+1),H
EA75 CD CC E9      1912      CALL  WCUR
EA78 18 B2      1913      JR   RETURN
EA7A 11 80 F0      1914 LLN: LD   DE,VID
EA7D 21 C0 F0      1915      LD   HL,VID+64
EA80 01 40 07      1916      LD   BC,2048-192
EA83 ED B0      1917      LDIR
EA85 3E BF      1918 LLN1: LD   A,0BFH
EA87 36 20      1919      LD   (HL),SPACE
EA89 2B
EA8A BD
EA8B 20 F8      1920      DEC  HL
EA8D CD CC E9      1921      CP   L
EA8D CD CC E9      1922      JR   NZ,LLN1
EA90 18 9A      1923      CALL  WCUR
EA90 18 9A      1924      JR   RETURN
EA92
EA92      1925 ;
EA92      1926 ; BACKSPACE ROUTINE
EA92      1927 ;
EA92 EA92      1928 BAKSPC: EQU   $
EA92 3E 01      1929      LD   A,CNTRLA
EA94 CD 45 E0      1930      CALL  CHROUT
EA97 3E 20      1931      LD   A,SPACE
EA99 CD 45 E0      1932      CALL  CHROUT
EA9C 3E 01      1933      LD   A,CNTRLA
EA9E CD 45 E0      1934      CALL  CHROUT

```

EAA1	18 89	1935	JR	RETURN
EAA3		1936 ;		
EAA3		1937 ;	CURSOR UP ROUTINE	
EAA3		1938 ;		
	EAA3	1939 CURUP: EQU	\$	
EAA3	FD 5E 68	1940 LD	E,(IY+LINE)	
EAA6	FD 56 69	1941 LD	D,(IY+LINE+1)	
EAA9	7B	1942 LD	A,E	
EAAA	B2	1943 OR	D	
EAAB	28 E3	1944 JR	Z,BAKSPC-2	
EAAD	EB	1945 EX	DE,HL	
EAAE	11 C0 FF	1946 LD	DE,-64	
EAB1	19	1947 ADD	HL,DE	
EAB2	FD 75 68	1948 LD	(IY+LINE),L	
EAB5	FD 74 69	1949 LD	(IY+LINE+1),H	
EAB8	18 86	1950 JR	NXLOC	
EABA		1951 ;		
EABA		1952 ;	CURSOR LEFT ROUTINE	
EABA		1953 ;		
	EABA	1954 CURLFT: EQU	\$	
EABA	7A	1955 LD	A,D	
EABB	B3	1956 OR	E	
EABC	CA 2C EA	1957 JP	Z,RETURN	
EABF	1B	1958 DEC	DE	
EAC0	C3 3A EA	1959 JP	OKDAT1	
EAC3		1960 ;		
EAC3		1961 ;	HOME UP CURSOR ROUTINE	
EAC3		1962 ;		
	EAC3	1963 HOME CU: EQU	\$	
EAC3	FD 36 68 00	1964 LD	(IY+LINE),0	
EAC7	FD 36 69 00	1965 LD	(IY+LINE+1),0 ; HOME UP LINE COUNT	
EACB	11 00 00	1966 LD	DE,0	
EACE	C3 3A EA	1967 JP	OKDAT1 ; GO HOME UP CHR AND RE	

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EAD1          1969 ;
EAD1          1970 ;
EAD1          1971 ;
EAD1          1972 ;      KEYBOARD QUICK CHECK
EAD1          1973 ;
EAD1          1974 ;      SCANS FOR :  CONTROL C
EAD1          1975 ;      ESCAPE
EAD1          1976 ;      RUN / STOP
EAD1          1977 ;
EAD1          1978 ;

EAD1          1979 QUIK: EQU  $ ;FOR PREVIOUS ROUTINES
EAD1          1980 ESCCHK: EQU  $ ;
EAD1          FD E5          1981 PUSH  IY
EAD3          CD A2 E1          1982 CALL   GETIY
EAD6          FD 7E 45          1983 LD     A,(IY+CMTRFG);GET MOTOR FLAG
EAD9          F6 01          1984 OR     1 ;SET MASK
EADB          D3 FE          1985 OUT   KYPORT,A
EADD          DB FE          1986 IN    A,KYPORT
EADF          CB 67          1987 BIT   4,A
EAE1          28 13          1988 JR    Z,QUIK1
EAE3          FD 7E 45          1989 LD     A,(IY+CMTRFG);GET FLAGS
EAE6          E6 F0          1990 AND   OFOH ;MASK FOR ZERO
EAE8          D3 FE          1991 OUT   KYPORT,A
EAEA          DB FE          1992 IN    A,KYPORT
EAEC          CB 47          1993 BIT   0,A
EAEE          28 06          1994 JR    Z,QUIK1
EAF0          CB 57          1995 BIT   2,A
EAF2          28 06          1996 JR    Z,QUIK3
EAF4          18 11          1997 JR    QUKRT1
EAF6          3E 18          1998 QUIK1: LD    A,ESC ;FORM ESCAPE
EAF8          18 12          1999 JR    QUKRET
EAF9          FD 7E 45          2000 QUIK3: LD    A,(IY+CMTRFG);GET MOTOR FLAGS
EAFD          F6 03          2001 OR    3 ;SET MASK BITS
EAFF          D3 FE          2002 OUT   KYPORT,A
EB01          DB FE          2003 IN    A,KYPORT
EB03          CB 47          2004 BIT   0,A
EB05          28 03          2005 JR    Z,QUIK4
EB07          AF              2006 QUKRT1: XOR   A
EB08          18 02          2007 JR    QUKRET
EB0A          3E 03          2008 QUIK4: LD    A,CNTRLC
EB0C          B7              2009 QUKRET: OR    A
EB0D          FD E1          2010 POP   IY
EB0F          C9              2011 RET

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## EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR SOFTWARE

07/26/78

EB10	2013 ;
EB10	2014 ;
EB10	2015 ;
EB10	2016 ;
	WRITE USER CHARACTER SET
EB10	2017 ;
EB10	2018 ;
EB10	2019 ;
EB10	2020 WCSET: EQU \$
EB10 21 FE ED	2021 LD HL,CHRSET
EB13 11 00 FC	2022 LD DE,OFCOOH
EB16 01 00 02	2023 LD BC,512
EB19 ED B0	2024 LDIR
EB1B C9	2025 RET

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EB1C           2027 ;
EB1C           2028 ;
EB1C           2029 ;
EB1C           2030 ;      KEYBOARD INPUT ROUTINE
EB1C           2031 ;
EB1C           2032 ;
EB1C           2033 ;
EB1C           2034 CHRIN1: EQU   $
EB1C           2035 ;*****
EB1C           2036 ;KEYBOARD INPUT ROUTINE
EB1C           2037 ;VERSION 1.0 4/17/78
00FE          2038 KYPORT: EQU   0FEH    ;ON EXIDY COMPUTER
0100          2039 DTIME:  EQU   100H    ;TO BE DETERMINED
EB1C           2040 ;*****
EB1C           2041 ;
EB1C           2042 ;
EB1C           2043 ;INITIALIZATION
EB1C           2044 ;
EB1C FD E5    2045 KEYBD:  PUSH   IY
EB1E CD A2 E1 2046   CALL   GETIY
EB21 C5       2047   PUSH   BC      ;PUSH REGS ON STACK
EB22 D5       2048   PUSH   DE
EB23 E5       2049   PUSH   HL
EB24 DD E5    2050   PUSH   IX
EB26 3E 01    2051   LD     A,1      ;LOOK FOR REPEAT KEY
EB28 D3 FE    2052   OUT    KYPORT,A ;SEND MASK
EB2A DB FE    2053   IN     A,KYPORT
EB2C CB 4F    2054   BIT    1,A      ;REPEAT?
EB2E 20 0E    2055   JR     NZ,NORPT ;NO-GO ON
EB30 01 88 13 2056   LD     BC,5000  ;DELAY FOR REPEAT
EB33 08       2057 REPET: DEC    BC
EB34 78       2058   LD     A,B      ;DONE?
EB35 B1       2059   OR     C       ;?
EB36 20 FB    2060   JR     NZ,REPET ;NO-
EB38 FD 7E 6C 2061   LD     A,(IY+LSTKEY) ;GET LAST KEY
EB3B C3 10 EC 2062   JP     FINEND ;GO BACK
EB3E AF       2063 NORPT: XOR    A       ;CLEAR A
EB3F 0E FE    2064   LD     C,KYPORT ;LOAD KEYBOARD PORT NO.
EB41 5F       2065   LD     E,A      ;CLEAR E
EB42 CB FB    2066   SET    7,E      ;SET SCAN ONCE FLAG
EB44 16 00    2067 MLOOP: LD     D,0      ;CLEAR SPECIAL KEY FLAGS
EB46 42       2068   LD     B,D      ;CLEAR NEW FLAGS REG
EB47 26 00    2069   LD     H,0      ;CLEAR SECTION COUNTER
EB49 DD 21 1E EC 2070   LD     IX,INSTBL ;LOAD INSTRUCTION TABLE POINTER
EB4D ED 61    2071 SLOOP: OUT   (C),H    ;OUTPUT SECTION NO.
EB4F 2E 01    2072   LD     L,1      ;LOAD BIT POSITION REG
EB51 ED 78    2073 BLOOP: IN    A,(C)    ;INPUT SECTION BYTE
EB53 A5       2074   AND   L       ;TEST BIT
EB54 C2 E2 EB 2075   JP     NZ,ABIT1 ;JUMP IF BIT=1
EB57 E5       2076   PUSH   HL      ;LOAD DEBOUNCE TIMER
EB58 21 00 01 2077   LD     HL,DTIME ;LOAD TIME
EB5B 2D       2078 DEBOUN: DEC   L       ;COUNT DOWN
EB5C 20 FD    2079   JR     NZ,DEBOUN
EB5E 25       2080   DEC   H
EB5F 20 FA    2081   JR     NZ,DEBOUN
EB61 E1       2082   POP   HL      ;RESTORE HL
EB62 ED 78    2083   IN    A,(C)    ;INPUT SECTION BYTE
EB64 A5       2084   AND   L       ;TEST BIT

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EB65	C2 E2 EB	2085	JP	NZ,ABIT1	;JUMP IF BIT=1	
EB68	DD 56 00	2086	LD	D,(IX+0)	;LOAD SPECIAL KEY FLAGS	
EB6B	CB 7A	2087	BIT	7,D	;TEST FOR CODED KEY	
EB6D	28 1A	2088	JR	Z,CODED	;JUMP IF CODED KEY	
EB6F	CB 62	2089	BIT	4,D	;TEST FOR GRAPHIC KEY	
EB71	28 02	2090	JR	Z,NONGRA	;JUMP IF NOT GRAPHIC KEY	
EB73	CB F0	2091	SET	6,B	;SET GRAPHIC FLAG	
EB75	CB 5A	2092	NONGRA:	BIT	3,D	;TEST FOR CONTROL KEY
EB77	28 02	2093	JR	Z,NONCON	;JUMP IF NOT CONTROL KEY	
EB79	CB E8	2094	SET	5,B	;SET CONTROL FLAG	
EB7B	CB 52	2095	NONCON:	BIT	2,D	;TEST FOR SHIFT KEY
EB7D	28 02	2096	JR	Z,NONSHI	;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT KEY	
EB7F	CB E0	2097	SET	4,B	;SET SHIFT FLAG	
EB81	CB 4A	2098	NONSHI:	BIT	1,D	;TEST FOR SHIFT/LOCK KEY
EB83	28 5D	2099	JR	Z,ABIT1	;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT/LOCK KE	
EB85	CB D8	2100	SET	3,B	;SET SHIFT/LOCK FLAG	
EB87	18 59	2101	JR	ABIT1		
EB89	E5	2102	CODED:	PUSH	HL	;CALCULATE TABLE POSITION
EB8A	D5	2103		PUSH	DE	
EB8B	DD E5	2104		PUSH	IX	
EB8D	E1	2105		POP	HL	
EB8E	11 1E EC	2106		LD	DE,INSTBL	
EB91	B7	2107		OR	A	;CLEAR CARRY
EB92	ED 52	2108		SBC	HL,DE	
EB94		2109	;DECIDE WHICH TABLE TO USE			
EB94	D1	2110		POP	DE	
EB95	CB 70	2111		BIT	6,B	;TEST FOR GRAPHIC KEY
EB97	28 15	2112		JR	Z,NOGRAP	;JUMP IF NO GRAPHIC KEY
EB99	CB 72	2113		BIT	6,D	;TEST FOR NONGRAPHIC CHAR.
EB9B	28 11	2114		JR	Z,NOGRAP	;JUMP IF NOT GRAPHIC CHAR.
EB9D	D5	2115		PUSH	DE	;CALCULATE TABLE POINTER
EB9E	11 6E EC	2116		LD	DE,GRATBL	;LOAD GRAPHIC TABLE START
EBA1	19	2117		ADD	HL,DE	
EBA2	7E	2118		LD	A,(HL)	;LOAD A WITH CODE
EBA3	CB FF	2119		SET	7,A	;SET GRAPHIC BIT
EBA5	D1	2120		POP	DE	;TEST FOR SHIFT
EBA6	CB 60	2121		BIT	4,B	
EBA8	28 26	2122		JR	Z,FINOP	;JUMP IF NO SHIFT
EBA9	CB F7	2123		SET	6,A	;SET SHIFT BIT
EBAE	18 22	2124		JR	FINOP	;JUMP TO FINISH OP.
EBAE	D5	2125	NOGRAP:	PUSH	DE	
EBAF	CB 68	2126		BIT	5,B	;TEST FOR CONTROL KEY
EBB1	28 05	2127		JR	Z,SKIP1	;SKIP IF NOT CONTROL KEY
EBB3	11 BE EC	2128		LD	DE,CONTBL	;LOAD CONTROL TABLE START
EBB6	18 15	2129		JR	SKIP4	
EBB8	CB 60	2130	SKIP1:	BIT	4,B	;TEST FOR SHIFT KEY
EBBA	28 05	2131		JR	Z,SKIP2	;SKIP IF NOT SHIFT KEY
EBBC	11 0E ED	2132		LD	DE,SHITBL	;LOAD SHIFT TABLE START
EBBF	18 0C	2133		JR	SKIP4	
EBC1	CB 58	2134	SKIP2:	BIT	3,B	;TEST FOR SHIFT/LOCK KEY
EBC3	28 05	2135		JR	Z,SKIP3	;SKIP IF NOT SHIFT/LOCK KE
EBC5	11 5E ED	2136		LD	DE,SLOTBL	;LOAD SHIFT/LOCK TABLE STA
EBC8	18 03	2137		JR	SKIP4	
EBCA	11 AE ED	2138	SKIP3:	LD	DE,UNSTBL	;LOAD UNSHIFT TABLE START
EBCD	19	2139	SKIP4:	ADD	HL,DE	;SETUP POINTER
EBCE	D1	2140		POP	DE	
EBCF	7E	2141		LD	A,(HL)	;LOAD A WITH CODE
EBDO	CB E3	2142	FINOP:	SET	4,E	;SET END OF SCAN FLAG

E8D2	CB DB	2143	SET 3,E	;SET SECTION FLAG
E8D4	CB D3	2144	SET 2,E	;SET BIT POSITION FLAG
E8D6	CB BB	2145	RES 7,E	;RESET SCAN ONCE FLAG
E8D8	E1	2146	POP HL	;WAIT FOR KEY TO BE RELEASED
E8D9	F5	2147	PUSH AF	
E8DA	ED 78	2148	WAITK: IN A,(C)	;INPUT SECTION BYTE
E8DC	A5	2149	AND L	
E8DD	28 FB	2150	JR Z,WAITK	
E8DF	F1	2151	POP AF	
E8E0	18 0B	2152	JR BITEND	
E8E2	CB 05	2153	ABITi: RLC L	;SHIFT L
E8E4	3E 20	2154	LD A,20H	;TEST FOR LAST BIT POSITION
E8E6	BD	2155	CP L	
E8E7	20 02	2156	JR NZ,SKIP5	;SKIP IF NOT END
E8E9	CB D3	2157	SET 2,E	;SET BIT POSITION FLAG
E8EB	DD 23	2158	SKIP5: INC IX	;INCREMENT TABLE POINTER
E8ED	CB 53	2159	BITEND: BIT 2,E	;TEST FOR BIT END
E8EF	CA 51 EB	2160	JP Z,BLOOP	
E8F2	CB 93	2161	RES 2,E	;RESET BIT FLAG
E8F4	CB 5B	2162	BIT 3,E	;TEST FOR SECTION FLAG
E8F6	20 07	2163	JR NZ,SECEND	;JUMP TO SECTION END
E8F8	24	2164	INC H	;INCREMENT SECTION
E8F9	3E 10	2165	LD A,16	;TEST FOR END
E8FB	BC	2166	CP H	
E8FC	C2 4D EB	2167	JP NZ,SLOOP	;STAY IN LOOP
E8FF	CB 9B	2168	SECEND: RES 3,E	;RESET SECTION FLAG
EC01	37	2169	SCF	;SET CARRY
EC02	CB 7B	2170	BIT 7,E	;TEST SCAN ONCE FLAG
EC04	28 03	2171	JR Z,SKIP6	
EC06	AF	2172	XOR A	;CLEAR A AND CARRY
EC07	CB E3	2173	SET 4,E	;SET END OF SCAN
EC09	CB 63	2174	SKIP6: BIT 4,E	;TEST FOR END OF SCAN
EC0B	20 03	2175	JR NZ,FINEND	;JUMP TO FINISH TEST
EC0D	C3 44 EB	2176	JP MLOOP	
EC10	DD E1	2177	FINEND: POP IX	;RESTORE REGISTERS
EC12	E1	2178	POP HL	
EC13	D1	2179	POP DE	
EC14	C1	2180	POP BC	
EC15	B7	2181	OR A	
EC16	28 03	2182	JR Z,KEYRET	;NO CHAR TODAY
EC18	FD 77 6C	2183	LD (IY+LSTKEY),A	;SAVE IN CASE REPEAT
EC1B	FD E1	2184	KEYRET: POP IY	
EC1D	C9	2185	RET	;RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE
EC1E		2186	;	
EC1E	00 90 88 82	2187	INSTBL: DB 0,90H,88H,82H,84H	;INSTRUCTION TABLE(0)
	84	2188	;	
EC23	40 80 00 40	2189	DB 40H,80H,0,40H,0	; (1)
	00			
EC28	40 40 40 40	2190	DB 40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	; (2)
	40			
EC2D	40 40 40 40	2191	DB 40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	; (3)
	40			
EC32	40 40 40 40	2192	DB 40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	; (4)
	40			
EC37	40 40 40 40	2193	DB 40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	; (5)
	40			
EC3C	40 40 40 40	2194	DB 40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	; (6)

EC41	40 40 40 40 40 40	2195	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(7)
EC46	40 40 40 40 40	2196	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(8)
EC4B	40 40 40 40 40	2197	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(9)
EC50	40 40 40 40 40	2198	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(A)
EC55	40 00 00 40 40	2199	DB	40H,0,0,40H,40H ;(B)
EC5A	40 40 40 40 00	2200	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,0 ;(C)
EC5F	40 40 40 40 40	2201	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(D)
EC64	40 40 00 40 40	2202	DB	40H,40H,0,40H,40H ;(E)
EC69	00 00 00 40 40	2203	DB	0,0,0,40H,40H ;(F)
EC6E	00 00 00 00 00	2204	GRATBL: DB	0,0,0,0,0 ;GRAPHIC TABLE(0)
EC73	0C 00 00 0D 00	2205	DB	0CH,0,0,0DH,0 ;(1)
EC78	28 27 1A 0E 00	2206	DB	28H,27H,1AH,0EH,0 ;(2)
EC7D	29 1C 1B 0F 01	2207	DB	29H,1CH,1BH,0FH,1 ;(3)
EC82	1D 11 10 03 02	2208	DB	1DH,11H,10H,3,2 ;(4)
EC87	2B 2A 1E 12 04	2209	DB	2BH,2AH,1EH,12H,4 ;(5)
EC8C	2D 2C 1F 13 05	2210	DB	2DH,2CH,1FH,13H,5 ;(6)
EC91	21 15 20 14 06	2211	DB	21H,15H,20H,14H,6 ;(7)
EC96	2E 22 16 08 07	2212	DB	2EH,22H,16H,8,7 ;(8)
EC9B	30 2F 23 17 09	2213	DB	30H,2FH,23H,17H,9 ;(9)
ECA0	25 24 19 18 0A	2214	DB	25H,24H,19H,18H,0AH ;(A)
ECA5	26 00 00 0C 0B	2215	DB	26H,0,0,0CH,0BH ;(B)
ECAA	3C 38 35 31 00	2216	DB	3CH,38H,35H,31H,0 ;(C)
ECAF	3D 39 36 33 32	2217	DB	3DH,39H,36H,33H,32H ;(D)
ECB4	3E 3A 00 37 34	2218	DB	3EH,3AH,0,37H,34H ;(E)
ECB9	00 00 00 3F 3B	2219	DB	0,0,0,3FH,3BH ;(F)
ECBE	03 00 00 00 00	2220	CONTBL: DB	3,0,0,0,0 ;CONTROL TABLE(0)
ECC3	0C 00 20 0B 1B	2221	DB	0CH,0,20H,0BH,1BH ;(1)
ECC8	18 1A 01 11 31	2222	DB	18H,1AH,1,11H,31H ;(2)
ECCD	03 04 13 17	2223	DB	3,4,13H,17H,32H ;(3)

ECD2	32 06 12 05 34	2224	DB	6,12H,5,34H,33H ;(4)
ECD7	33 02 16 07 14	2225	DB	2,16H,7,14H,35H ;(5)
ECDC	35 0D 0E 08 19	2226	DB	0DH,0EH,8,19H,36H ;(6)
ECE1	36 0B 09 0A 15	2227	DB	0BH,9,0AH,15H,37H ;(7)
ECE6	37 2C 0C 0F 39	2228	DB	2CH,0CH,0FH,39H,38H ;(8)
ECEB	38 2F 2E 3B 10	2229	DB	2FH,2EH,3BH,10H,30H ;(9)
ECFO	39 1C 00 1D 1B	2230	DB	1CH,0,1DH,1BH,3AH ;(A)
ECF5	3A 1F 0D 0A 1E	2231	DB	1FH,0DH,0AH,1EH,2DH ;(B)
ECFA	2D 2B 2A 2F 2D	2232	DB	2BH,2AH,2FH,2DH,20H ;(C)
ECFF	20 30 31 01 17	2233	DB	30H,31H,01H,17H,37H ;(D)
ED04	37 2E 1A 11 13	2234	DB	2EH,1AH,11H,13H,39H ;(E)
ED09	39 00 00 00 3D	2235	DB	0,0,0,3DH,33H ;(F)
ED0E	33 03 00 00 00	2236	SHITBL: DB	3,0,0,0,0 ;SHIFT TABLE(0)
ED13	00 0C 00 20 09	2237	DB	0CH,0,20H,9,1BH ;(1)
ED18	1B 58 5A 41 51	2238	DB	58H,5AH,41H,51H,21H ;(2)
ED1D	21 43 44 53 57	2239	DB	43H,44H,53H,57H,22H ;(3)
ED22	22 46 52 45 24	2240	DB	46H,52H,45H,24H,23H ;(4)
ED27	23 42 56 47 54	2241	DB	42H,56H,47H,54H,25H ;(5)
ED2C	25 4D 4E 48 59	2242	DB	4DH,4EH,48H,59H,26H ;(6)
ED31	26 4B 49 4A 55	2243	DB	4BH,49H,4AH,55H,27H ;(7)
ED36	27 3C 4C 4F 29	2244	DB	3CH,4CH,4FH,29H,28H ;(8)
ED38	28 3F 3E 2B 50	2245	DB	3FH,3EH,2BH,50H,30H ;(9)
ED40	30 7C 60 7D 7B	2246	DB	7CH,60H,7DH,7BH,2AH ;(A)
ED45	2A 7F 0D 0A 7E	2247	DB	7FH,0DH,0AH,7EH,3DH ;(B)
ED4A	3D 2B 2A 2F 2D	2248	DB	2BH,2AH,2FH,2DH,20H ;(C)
ED4F	20 30 31 01 17	2249	DB	30H,31H,01H,17H,37H ;(D)
ED54	37 2E 1A 11 13	2250	DB	2EH,1AH,11H,13H,39H ;(E)
ED59	39 00 00 00 3D	2251	DB	0,0,0,3DH,33H ;(F)
ED5E	33 1B 00 00 00	2252	SLOTBL: DB	1BH,0,0,0,0 ;SHIFT/LOCK TABLE(0)

	00				
ED63	0C 00 20 0B 1B	2253	DB	0CH,0,20H,0BH,1BH ;(1)	
ED68	58 5A 41 51 31	2254	DB	58H,5AH,41H,51H,31H ;(2)	
ED6D	43 44 53 57 32	2255	DB	43H,44H,53H,57H,32H ;(3)	
ED72	46 52 45 34 33	2256	DB	46H,52H,45H,34H,33H ;(4)	
ED77	42 56 47 54 35	2257	DB	42H,56H,47H,54H,35H ;(5)	
ED7C	4D 4E 48 59 36	2258	DB	4DH,4EH,48H,59H,36H ;(6)	
ED81	4B 49 4A 55 37	2259	DB	4BH,49H,4AH,55H,37H ;(7)	
ED86	2C 4C 4F 39 38	2260	DB	2CH,4CH,4FH,39H,38H ;(8)	
ED8B	2F 2E 3B 50 30	2261	DB	2FH,2EH,3BH,50H,30H ;(9)	
ED90	5C 40 5D 5B 3A	2262	DB	5CH,40H,5DH,5BH,3AH ;(A)	
ED95	5F 0D 0A 5E 2D	2263	DB	5FH,0DH,0AH,5EH,2DH ;(B)	
ED9A	2B 2A 2F 2D 20	2264	DB	2BH,2AH,2FH,2DH,20H ;(C)	
ED9F	30 31 34 38 37	2265	DB	30H,31H,34H,38H,37H ;(D)	
EDA4	2E 32 35 36 39	2266	DB	2EH,32H,35H,36H,39H ;(E)	
EDA9	00 00 00 3D 33	2267	DB	0,0,0,3DH,33H ;(F)	
EDAE	1B 00 00 00 00	2268	UNSTBL: DB	1BH,0,0,0,0 ;UNSHIFTED TABLE(0)	
EDB3	0C 00 20 0B 1B	2269	DB	0CH,0,20H,0BH,1BH ;(1)	
EDB8	78 7A 61 71 31	2270	DB	78H,7AH,61H,71H,31H ;(2)	
EDBD	63 64 73 77 32	2271	DB	63H,64H,73H,77H,32H ;(3)	
EDC2	66 72 65 34 33	2272	DB	66H,72H,65H,34H,33H ;(4)	
EDC7	62 76 67 74 35	2273	DB	62H,76H,67H,74H,35H ;(5)	
EDCC	6D 6E 68 79 36	2274	DB	6DH,6EH,68H,79H,36H ;(6)	
EDD1	6B 69 6A 75 37	2275	DB	6BH,69H,6AH,75H,37H ;(7)	
EDD6	2C 6C 6F 39 38	2276	DB	2CH,6CH,6FH,39H,38H ;(8)	
EDDB	2F 2E 3B 70 30	2277	DB	2FH,2EH,3BH,70H,30H ;(9)	
EDE0	5C 40 5D 5B 3A	2278	DB	5CH,40H,5DH,5BH,3AH ;(A)	
EDE5	5F 0D 0A 5E 2D	2279	DB	5FH,0DH,0AH,5EH,2DH ;(B)	
EDEA	2B 2A 2F 2D 20	2280	DB	2BH,2AH,2FH,2DH,20H ;(C)	
EDEF	30 31 34 38	2281	DB	30H,31H,34H,38H,37H ;(D)	

## EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR SOFTWARE

07/26/78

	37				
EDF4	2E 32 35 36	2282	DB	2EH,32H,35H,36H,39H	; (E)
	39				
EDF9	00 00 00 3D	2283	DB	0,0,0,3DH,33H	; (F)
	33				

EDFE	2285	;	
EDFE	2286	;	
EDFE	2287	;	
EDFE	2288	;	USER DEFINABLE CHARACTER SET
EDFE	2289	;	
EDFE	2290	;	
EDFE	2291	;	
EDFE	2292	CHRSET: EQU	\$
EDFE	2293	DB	80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H
80 80 80 80			
80 80 80 80			
EE06	2294	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H,40H,40H,40H
40 40 40 40			
40 40 40 40			
EE0E	2295	DB	20H,20H,20H,20H,20H,20H,20H,20H
20 20 20 20			
20 20 20 20			
EE16	2296	DB	10H,10H,10H,10H,10H,10H,10H,10H
10 10 10 10			
10 10 10 10			
EE1E	2297	DB	00H,3CH,7EH,OFFH,OFFH,7EH,3CH,00H
FF 7E 3C 00			
EE26	2298	DB	4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4
04 04 04 04			
04 04 04 04			
EE2E	2299	DB	2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2
02 02 02 02			
02 02 02 02			
EE36	2300	DB	1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
01 01 01 01			
01 01 01 01			
EE3E	2301	DB	0,3CH,42H,81H,81H,42H,3CH,0
00 3C 42 81			
81 42 3C 00			
EE46	2302	DB	OFFH,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
FF 00 00 00			
00 00 00 00			
EE4E	2303	DB	0,OFFH,0,0,0,0,0,0
00 FF 00 00			
00 00 00 00			
EE56	2304	DB	0,0,OFFH,0,0,0,0,0
00 00 FF 00			
00 00 00 00			
EE5E	2305	DB	0,0,0,OFFH,0,0,0,0
00 00 00 00			
EE66	2306	DB	0,0,0,71H,0BEH,24H,24H,24H
00 00 00 71			
BE 24 24 24			
EE6E	2307	DB	81H,42H,24H,18H,18H,24H,42H,81H
81 42 24 18			
18 24 42 81			
EE76	2308	DB	0,0,0,0,1,6,8,8
00 00 00 00			
01 06 08 08			
EE7E	2309	DB	0,0,0,0,OCOH,30H,8,8
00 00 00 00			
C0 30 08 08			
EE86	2310	DB	OFFH,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H
FF 80 80 80			
80 80 80 80			
EE8E	2311	DB	OFFH,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
FF 01 01 01			
01 01 01 01			
EE96	2312	DB	OFFH,0FEH,0FCH,0F8H,0FOH,0EOH,OCOH,80H
FF FE FC F8			
F0 E0 C0 80			
EE9E	2313	DB	OFFH,7FH,3FH,1FH,0FH,7,3,1
FF 7F 3F 1F			
OF 07 03 01			
EEA6	2314	DB	0,0,0,0,OFH,OFH,OFH,OFH
00 00 00 00			
OF OF OF OF			
EEAE	2315	DB	0,0,0,0,OF0H,OF0H,OF0H,OF0H
00 00 00 00			
F0 F0 F0 F0			
EEB6	2316	DB	0,0,0,0,OFFH,0,0,0
00 00 00 00			
FF 00 00 00			
EEBE	2317	DB	10H,38H,7CH,0FEH,0FEH,7CH,10H,38H
10 38 7C FE			
FE 7C 10 38			

EEC6	00 66 FF FF	2318	DB	0,66H,0FFH,0FFH,7EH,3CH,18H,0
	7E 3C 18 00			
EECE	08 08 08 06	2319	DB	8,8,8,6,1,0,0,0
	01 00 00 00			
EED6	08 08 08 30	2320	DB	8,8,8,30H,0C0H,0,0,0
	C0 00 00 00			
EEDE	80 80 80 80	2321	DB	80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,0FFH
	80 80 80 FF			
EEE6	01 01 01 01	2322	DB	1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0FFH
	01 01 01 FF			
EEEE	80 C0 E0 F0	2323	DB	80H,0C0H,0E0H,0F0H,0F8H,0FCH,0FEH,0FFH
	F8 FC FE FF			
EEF6	01 03 07 0F	2324	DB	1,3,7,0FH,1FH,3FH,7FH,0FFH
	1F 3F 7F FF			
EEFE	0F 0F 0F 0F	2325	DB	0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0,0,0,0
	00 00 00 00			
EF06	F0 F0 F0 F0	2326	DB	0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0,0,0,0
	00 00 00 00			
EF0E	08 08 08 08	2327	DB	8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
	08 08 08 08			
EF16	18 3C 7E FF	2328	DB	18H,3CH,7EH,0FFH,7EH,3CH,18H,0
	7E 3C 18 00			
EF1E	1C 1C 6B 7F	2329	DB	1CH,1CH,6BH,7FH,6BH,8,8,1CH
	6B 08 08 1C			
EF26	F0 F0 F0 F0	2330	DB	0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH
	0F 0F 0F 0F			
EF2E	0F 0F 0F 0F	2331	DB	0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H
	F0 F0 F0 F0			
EF36	F0 F0 F0 F0	2332	DB	0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H
	F0 F0 F0 F0			
EF3E	0F 0F 0F 0F	2333	DB	0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH
	0F 0F 0F 0F			
EF46	FF FF FF FF	2334	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0,0,0,0
	00 00 00 00			
EF4E	00 00 00 00	2335	DB	0,0,0,0,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH
	FF FF FF FF			
EF56	01 02 04 08	2336	DB	1,2,4,8,10H,20H,40H,80H
	10 20 40 80			
EF5E	80 40 20 10	2337	DB	80H,40H,20H,10H,8,4,2,1
	08 04 02 01			
EF66	08 08 08 08	2338	DB	8,8,8,8,0FFH,8,8,8
	FF 08 08 08			
EF6E	00 00 00 00	2339	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0FFH,0,0
	00 FF 00 00			
EF76	00 00 00 00	2340	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0FFH,0
	00 00 FF 00			
EF7E	00 00 00 00	2341	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0FFH
	00 00 00 FF			
EF86	55 AA 55 AA	2342	DB	55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH
	55 AA 55 AA			
EF8E	08 08 08 08	2343	DB	8,8,8,8,0FFH,0,0,0
	FF 00 00 00			
EF96	FF FF 00 00	2344	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0,0,0,0,0,0
	00 00 00 00			
EF9E	08 08 08 08	2345	DB	8,8,8,8,0FH,8,8,8
	0F 08 08 08			
EFA6	50 A0 50 A0	2346	DB	50H,0A0H,50H,0A0H,50H,0A0H,50H,0A0H
	50 A0 50 A0			

## EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR SOFTWARE

07/26/78

EFAE	C0 C0 C0 C0	2347	DB	0COH,0COH,0COH,0COH,0COH,0COH,0COH,0COH
	C0 C0 C0 C0			
EFB6	03 03 03 03	2348	DB	3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3
	03 03 03 03			
EFBE	00 00 00 00	2349	DB	0,0,0,0,55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH
	55 AA 55 AA			
EFC6	08 08 08 08	2350	DB	8,8,8,8,0F8H,8,8,8
	F8 08 08 08			
EFCE	00 00 00 00	2351	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0,0FFH,0FFH
	00 00 FF FF			
EFD6	00 00 00 00	2352	DB	0,0,0,0,0FFH,8,8,8
	FF 08 08 08			
EFDE	00 00 00 00	2353	DB	0,0,0,0,0FH,8,8,8
	0F 08 08 08			
EFE6	00 00 00 00	2354	DB	0,0,0,0,0F8H,8,8,8
	F8 08 08 08			
EFEE	08 08 08 08	2355	DB	8,8,8,8,0FH,0,0,0
	0F 00 00 00			
EFF6	08 08 08 08	2356	DB	8,8,8,8,0F8H,0,0,0
	F8 00 00 00			

EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR SOFTWARE

07/26/78

EFFE 2358 ;  
EFFE 2359 ;  
EFFE 2360 ; END OF PROGRAM!!!!  
EFFE 2361 ;  
EFFE 2362 ;  
EFFE 2363 END

## CROSS REFERENCE

ABIT1	E8E2	2075 2085 2099 2101
ADDCOL	E20F	0936 0960 0979 1645 1696
ADDOUT	E1E8	0233 0239 0512 1281
BADB2	E950	1683
BADB1T	E97C	1706
BADB2Y2	E966	1711
BADB2Y3	E96F	1716
BADB1YT	E942	1611 1633
BADMSG	E4A1	1715
BAKSPC	EA92	1851 1944
BASLOD	E02D	
BASSAV	E02A	
BATCH	E858	0814
BATCHF	0043	0071 0319 0437 1516
BITEND	E8ED	2152
BKSFC	E175	0331
BLKADJ	E6A9	1206 1324 1462
BLKAJ2	E6B6	1222
BLOOP	E851	2160
BUFFER	0000	0065
CARRET	EA4A	1839
CENBSY	E99C	1756
CENDRV	E993	1135
CENGBK	E9AF	1752
CHEAD	0047	0075 0647 1112 1118 1119 1171 1172 1184 1185 1186 1198 1448
CHECK1	E8DE	1614
CHECK3	E90A	1637
CHR	006A	0084 1786 1787 1806 1807 1875 1876
CHRIN	E030	0112 0322
CHRIN1	E81C <sup>28,235</sup>	0117 0216
CHRINR	E041	0129 0149
CHRO1T	E9F0	0118 0219
CHROUT	E045	0113 0261 0340 0351 0419 0482 0495 0497 0514 0516 0533 0729 0964 1265 1272 1283 1528 1562 1930 1932 1934
CHRSET	E8FE	2021
CKCRC	E74E	0367 1309 1329 1469
CLR1	E9B6	1782
CMOTOF	E027	
CMOTON	E024	
CMTRFG	0045	0073 0680 0700 1983 1989 2000
CNTRLA	0001	1846 1929 1933
CNTRLC	0003	2008
CNTRLH	0008	0350 1720 1850
CNTRLQ	0011	1852
CNTRLS	0013	1848
CNTRLW	0017	1842
CNTRLZ	001A	1844
CODED	E889	2088
COLD	E000	
CONTBL	ECBE	2128
CONV	E23D	0919 0926 0978 0990 1007 1011 1016 1030 1046 1081 1169 1175 1191 1243 1413 1419 1581 1585
CONV1	E240	0619
CONV2	E25B	0618
CR	000D	0326 0338 0365 0420 0494 0559 0572 0862 0864 0864 0866 0869 0869 0873 0876 0876 0883 0888 0888 0890 0890 0895 0895 0898 0902 0902 0905 0905 0907 1499 1533 1541 1560

## CROSS REFERENCE

		1838
CRCBYT	0046	0074 0720 0765 0771 1219 1335 1361 1568
CRCMSG	E408	0445
CRCOMP	E2FD	0747
CREAT	E85C	0806 1545
CREAT1	E873	1542
CRLF	E205	0259 0334 0339 0916 0944 0955 0975 1285 1421 1557 1713
CURLFT	EABA	1847
CURRGT	EA34	1849
CURUP	EAA3	1843
DEBOUN	EB5B	2079 2081
DELAY	E2A0	
DELAY1	E2A2	0695
DELAY2	E2A3	0689
DELAY3	E2A6	0688
DHEAD	E417	0929
DTIME	0100	2077
DUMP	E4D3	0794
DUMP1	E4EE	0959
DUMP2	E4F8	0956
DUMP3	E501	0954 0965
ENDCK	E93C	1603 1613 1624 1636
ENDTBL	E34E	
ENTER	E538	0796
ENTER1	E544	0986
ENTER2	E54F	0995
ERRCMD	E134	0266
ERRCRC	E1E3	1338
ERRMSG	E3ID	0433
ERRPAR	E1DE	0604 0608 0918 0977 1006 1010 1045 1059 1069 1075 1078 1165 1166 1168 1174 1500 1580 1584
ESC	001B	1998
ESCCCHK	EAD1	0741 0934
FILES	E6B9	0802
FILES1	E6C4	1242
FILES2	E6CD	1252 1254
FILES3	E6E4	1267
FILES4	E704	1284
FILHD	E453	1245 1472
FINEND	EC10	2062 2175
FINISH	E1D4	0362 0820 0935 1305 1327 1353 1358 1465 1607 1629 1695
FINOP	EBD0	2122 2124
FNDMSG	E4CA	1429
FRMFED	EA45	1837
GETHD1	E724	1308
GETHED	E71B	1248 1424
GETIY	E1A2	0128 0141 0246 0673 0697 0740 0753 1828 1982 2046
GO	E597	0804
GRATBL	EC6E	2116
HADDR	0009	1171 1172 1437 1438
HCHOT2	E1FA	0475
HCHOT3	E200	0479
HCHOUT	E1E1	0466 0535
HEAD2	E3BC	0234
HEAD3	E3D5	0240
HEADLN	0010	1197 1303
HEDING	E362	0230
HEDFRT	E6DE	1249 1431 1474

CROSS REFERENCE

HEXSPC	E21C	0938 0962
HNAME	0000	
HOMECU	EAC3	1853
HSIZE	0007	1184 1185 1322 1323 1460 1461
HTYPE	0006	1112 1479
HXEQ	000B	1118 1119 1482 1483
INADD	0041	0070 0131 0132 0217 0218 1152 1153
INITC	E062	0109
INITC2	E06B	0187
INITU	E077	0111
INITU1	E079	
INITU2	E091	0210
INITU3	E0C8	0224 0227
INITW	E0E8	0110
INSTBL	EC1E	2070 2106
INTAPE	E00F	1151
IVCMMSG	E3E6	0293
IVPMSG	E3F6	0443
KEYRD	EB1C	
KEYBRD	E018	1145
KEYRET	EC1B	2182
KYPORT	00FE	1985 1986 1991 1992 2002 2003 2052 2053 2064
LDGMSG	E4BF	1456
LF	000A	0422 0496 1751 1840
LINE	0068	0083 1784 1785 1803 1804 1895 1896 1906 1907 1910 1911 1940 1941 1948 1949 1964 1965
LINE1	E148	0323 0343 0349 0353
LINE2	E167	0327 0333
LINE2A	E16E	0325 0329
LINE3	E181	0321
LINE4	E18A	0366
LINEIN	E13A	0262 0335 0981 1529
LINELN	003C	0066 0315
LINFED	EA4F	1841 1845
LIST	E884	0816
LIST1	E889	1561
LIST3	E88F	1563
LLN	EA7A	1905
LLN1	EA85	1922
LOAD	E78A	0800
LOAD1	E78D	1399
LOAD10	E822	1463
LOAD2	E7A9	1408
LOAD3	E7B8	1406 1411 1417
LOAD3A	E7BE	1486
LOAD3B	E7D3	1427
LOAD5	E7DE	1436
LOAD6	E7EC	1452
LOAD7	E7F8	1443 1444
LOAD7A	E807	1455
LOAD8	E80E	1470
LOAD9	E813	1468
LOADSK	E83F	1451
LODBAS	E799	0124
LSTKEY	006C	0086 2061 2183
MAIN1	E106	0292
MAIN2	E10B	0276
MAIN3	E11C	1084

## CROSS REFERENCE

MAIN4	E123	0273
MLOOP	EB44	2176
MOTRO1	E297	0676
MOTRON	E28A	0121 0359 1193 1247 1422 1536 1556
MOVE	E562	0810
MOVE1	E589	1034
MOVE2	E58E	1015
MSGOT2	E1BE	0423
MSGOUT	E1BA	0231 0235 0241 0371 0421 0434 0436 0930 1246 1430 1457 1473 1647 1686 1708
MTROF1	E2B4	0438
MTROFF	E2AF	0122 0368 1207 1471 1544
NAMEN1	E27A	0659
NAMEN2	E282	0653
NAMFND	E264	1164 1402
NOGRAP	EBAE	2112 2114
NONCON	EB7B	2093
NONGRA	EB75	2090
NONSHI	EB81	2096
NORPT	EB3E	2055
NULL	E2C2	1194 1203 1537
NULL1	E2C4	0717
NUMBER	E255	0606
NXLOC	EA40	1874 1950
OKDAT1	EA3A	1890 1959 1967
OKDATA	EA33	1855
OKMSG	E4A6	1707
OUTADD	003F	0069 0151 0152 0220 0221 1136 1137
OUTAPE	E012	1132
OUTDLY	E051	0147
PARIN	E776 <sup>29/</sup> 0119	1374
PARLIN	E01E	1148
PARLOT	E021	1129
PAROT1	E780	1382
PAROUT	E77F	0120
PCOLD	DFFD	0222 1732
PRMP1	E848	1503
PRMFCTC	E845	0818
PROMP1	E98D	0229
PROMPK	E98A	0822
PROMPT	0044	0072 0211 0260 1505
PSCMSG	E4AB	1646
PTRSET	E9D6	1793 1814
PWARM	DFFA	0203 0225 1733
QUIK	EAI1	0116 0202 1605 1627 1694
QUIK1	EAFA	1988 1994
QUIK3	EAFA	1996
QUIK4	EBOA	2005
QUIKCK	E015	1999 2007
QUKRET	EBOC	1997
QUKRT1	EBO7	0179
RAM	0000	0197 0198 0232 0387
RAMTOP	F000	1834
REC	E9E8	1600 1608 1620 1630
RECEVE	E009	2060
REGRST	E92F	1878 1884 1913 1924 1935 1957
REPET	E833	
RETURN	EA2C	

## CROSS REFERENCE

RUBOUT	007F	0330
SAVBAS	E65A	0123
SAVE	E638	0798
SAVE1	E679	1190
SAVE2	E685	1201
SAVE3	E697	1213
SAVE4	E69D	1211
SCAN	E225	0265 0564 0575 0920 0985 1009 1013 1073 1077 1173 1189 1415 1583 1587
SCANHL	E22F	0637 0917 0976 1005 1044 1058 1240 1395 1579 1731
SCANLT	E232	0577 1167 1409
SCREEN	F000	0079 0080
SDUMP	E52A	0921
SECEND	EBFF	2163
SEEIFR	E1A4	0383
SEND	E00C	1721
SET	E5A2	0808
SET1	E5AC	1071
SET2	E5C2	1062
SET3	E5D9	1080
SETFIL	E5EE	0846
SETIN	E61C	0850
SETIN1	E623	1144
SETIN2	E62A	1147
SETIN3	E631	1150
SETTOT1	E600	1125
SETTOT2	E607	1128
SETTOT3	E60E	1131
SETTOT4	E615	1134
SETOUT	E5F9	0848
SETTBL	E34F	1060
SHITBL	ED0E	2132
SKIP1	EBB8	2127
SKIP2	EBC1	2131
SKIP3	EBCA	2135
SKIP4	EBCD	2129 2133 2137
SKIP5	EBEB	2156
SKIP6	EC09	2171
SKIFF1	E73D	1330
SKIPF2	E741	1328
SKIPFL	E734	1253 1485
SLASH	E531	0948 0950 0952
SLOOP	EB4D	2167
SLOTBL	ED5E	2136
SPACE	0020	0328 0655 0728 0963 1282 1779 1854 1919 1931
SPACES	E2D2	0730 1269 1274 1698
SPEED	E5EA	0842
SPEEDS	003E	0068 0142 1106
STARP2	E985	1615 1638
STARP3	E987	1719
STARPT	E981	1606 1628
START	E0EB	0279 0439
STORE	006E	0199 0388
STUFF1	E8CB	1604
STUFF3	E8F5	1625
TABLE	E312	0267
TAPE	E5DE	0840
TAPE1	E5E6	1098